

Yard issues drawings of bomb couple

Scotland Yard issued an artist's impressions of a young woman and a man, thought to be connected with the three bomb blasts in London this month. Police believe they are part of the Provisional IRA. The girl is described as having blonde or light coloured hair and a "very good figure".

Sub captain stands fast

The captain of the Soviet submarine, the *Novorossiysk*, a naval vessel on the Swedish coast, has refused to leave for questioning until ordered to do so by his commanders in the Soviet Union, despite an apparent earlier agreement to go ashore.

Rush to buy C and W shares

A rush for the Cable & Wireless £22m share offer yesterday has been at least five times oversubscribed, attracting more than £1,000m from the public.

McEnroe fined for rudeness

John McEnroe, the Wimbledon tennis champion, was fined £750 for rudeness to a supervisor who failed to call an opponent's service out in a tournament in Tokyo.

Doctor attacks pressure groups

Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, attacked both the medical profession and the pressure groups in the Dowry's syndrome baby trial at Leicester, "destroying the confidence of the medical profession".

Tom Jackson to retire next year

Mr Tom Jackson is to retire next July as general secretary of the Union of Communications Workers. He has held the post for 15 years and said yesterday he thought it time he and the union had a change.

Uganda invites Asians to return

President Milton Obote of Uganda said his government was preparing to compensate the Asians expelled by President Amin in 1972. Alternatively, they were welcome to return and take back their business and other confiscated property.

Tax case victory for disabled

Thousands of disabled people who paid tax on their mobility allowances before April 1979, are likely to qualify for rebates after a High Court ruling against the Special Tax Commissioners.

Petrol likely to cost 3p more

Petrol will probably cost an extra three or four pence a gallon in Britain as a result of Thursday's agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for a unified oil price structure with a \$24 benchmark.

Namibia progress

The first phase of the Namibian independence process could be completed by the end of the year, Western negotiators said at the end of their talks on the constitutional draft with the internal political parties.

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Letters: On Antarctica, from Mr. James G. Watson; on Namibia, from Mr. Julian Amery, MP; on art, works, from Mr. E. Cooke, and Professor Kenneth Kirkwood.

Leading articles: Terrorism; India cricket tour; loans on offer in Brent.

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The retirement of Canon Collins: the rise of the urban fox; Norway goes Tory; Louis Heren says farewell to The Times.

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Government intervenes

Last-ditch bid to avert strike at BL

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The combined weight of the Government and the independent Arbitration Service (Acas) will be brought to bear on union leaders and BL management today in a final attempt to avert the catastrophic consequences of the strike due to begin in the car firm's plants at midnight.

In an apparent reversal of his previous position, Mr. Peter Jenkins, Secretary of State for Industry, is to intervene directly by meeting leaders of the unions to press home to them the Cabinet's backing for the Government. Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL and his board's insistence that the 3.5 per cent plus improved bonus pay offer is all that is available.

The unions will then go to the Westminster offices of Acas, where Mr. Pat Lowry, chairman of the service and former industrial relations director of BL, has assembled a top level team of conciliators with the aim of bringing the two sides together.

BL management is holding its own internal talks at the Acas offices, determined to move before talking to conciliation officers. Last night one straw in the wind was a movement among white-collar workers to accept the pay offer.

Mr. Edwards said: "We shall spread the word among union leaders. Mr. Kenneth Curre, chief negotiator of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "We shall spread the word among union leaders. Mr. Kenneth Curre, chief negotiator of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "We shall spread the word among union leaders."

Ford unions reject 4½pc pay offer with strings

By Our Labour Editor

Ford Motors UK yesterday offered its 54,000 hourly-paid workers pay rises averaging 4½ per cent, but told union leaders that increased wages were conditional on acceptance of radical changes in working practices.

Union negotiators rejected the package, and talks are to be resumed on November 9, which time both sides hope there may have been a solution to the crisis at BL Cars.

Before making their offer, Ford management complained to unions that there was a vast efficiency gap between British car workers and those on the Continent and in Japan. At the Halewood plant on Merseyside, it took seven employees to produce one Escort, against

three at Saarlouis, West Germany.

Mr. Paul Roofs, the company's director of industrial relations, rejected the unions' claim for a week across the board, arguing: "Anything conceding in these negotiations will have to be paid for by reducing costs and improving efficiency."

"Although we have succeeded to date in avoiding the large-scale redundancies that employees of other manufacturers and component suppliers have had to face over the past 18 months this does not mean that our business is or will remain viable."

Ford Motors listed five points on productivity and flexibility.



Sir Michael Edwards leaving the House of Commons after talks with Mr. Foot.

Warning by Shore of party crisis

By Philip Webster

The bitter anger of Labour's centre-right over the crisis into which it believes the hard left has plunged the party was last night.

Mr. Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor and joint leader of Labour's Solidarity campaign, speaking in Rotherham, cited the Croxson, North West, and St. Pancras, North. GLC by-election results, and the Gallup poll on Thursday showing a decline in popular support for Labour.

He said: "We would be blind not to see that we are in a 'grave' crisis since the 1950s, or that the SDP alliance with the Liberals faces us with a challenge that is now truly formidable."

By a potent and deadly mixture of genuine disappointment, over-arching personal ambition, a totally ineffective national executive committee and through-organised subversion and infiltration, the party had inflicted hideous wounds on itself, he declared.

And in a reference to Mr. Michael Foot's decision to back Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Eric Heffer for the chairmanship of two key NEC committees, Mr. Shore said:

"With characteristic generosity Michael Foot has proffered the olive branch to those within the NEC who have played a major role in bringing us to our present predicament."

Signalling the determination of Solidarity to fight the left on their own ground in the constituencies, Mr. Shore declared: "No longer can we allow organized infiltration and organized conspiracy."

It was up to the new NEC to respond without reserve or hesitation. "If we fail now to end the wretched chapter in our affairs that began in May, 1979, we shall betray generations of men and women who created the party, our fellow-countrymen who need an effective and strong Labour government, and the future of democratic socialism."

He expressed herself disappointed by the one that finished second.

On another occasion, Walwyn had four winners on the flat at Alexandra Park, three of them ridden by Gordon Richards.

The result left the high street bookmakers for six with hundreds of punters having coupled the Walwyn, runners in doubles, trebles and accumulators.

Report, page 23

Jail sentences at end of euthanasia trial

By Frances Gibb

Nicholas Reed, general secretary of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, and Mark Lyons, the bogus "Dr. Arthur" were convicted of helping people to kill themselves by unanimous verdicts at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Sentencing Mr. Reed to two and a half years' imprisonment, one of the heaviest sentences imposed for aiding suicide, Mr. Justice Neil Lawson said that he regarded Mr. Reed's case as far more serious than that of Mr. Lyons.

"Not only was he deliberately flouting the law, but he was using the law as a cloak for his activities," he said. "The object of which was to get the law changed, as a cover to help people to kill themselves."

Mr. Reed, who had been in prison for 325 days, was released on a two year prison sentence, suspended for two years, with an admonition from the judge: "No more meddling with pills and plastic bags."

Mr. Lyons, who was found not guilty on the one charge of murder he faced, was told by the judge: "I ought to send you to prison, you know, but I'm not going to. I'm going to take into account that you have been in prison awaiting trial for 325 days, and that you are not as young as you used to be, although you are not as old as I am."

He said he understood that Mr. Lyons had learnt his lesson and was not going to "mess about with pills and plastic bags any more."

Explaining that a suspended sentence meant he would "cop it" if he got into any more trouble in the next two years, the judge said: "Keep to the young girls, like Miss Jacobs."

This was a reference to Miss Joanna Jacobs daughter of David Jacobs, the broadcaster, who once invited Mr. Lyons to tea and found him a "nice interesting old man". Mr. Lyons replied from the dock: "I prefer the older ones."

The unanimous verdicts brought in after 12 hours of deliberation, the jury found Mr. Reed, aged 34, of Sandford Walk, New Cross, London, guilty of two charges of aiding and abetting and one of conspiracy. They found Mr. Lyons, aged 70, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, guilty of five charges of aiding and abetting and one of conspiring to aid and abet and on an 11 to one majority verdict.

Implications of case page 3

Win for British women in world bridge cup

From Harold Franklin, New York, Oct. 30

The British ladies' bridge team has won the Venice Cup. This is the first time the trophy has passed out of the hands of the United States since it became an official world championship.

In the qualifying rounds, the United States headed the pool and were the most impressive team, but the British ladies showed a fine capacity to recover quickly from their frequent reverses.

Warsaw threat to ban strikes

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct. 30

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Communist Party leader and Prime Minister, announced today that the Government would press Parliament to approve a Bill suspending the right to strike if an anti-strike resolution was ignored.

The move came after the party Central Committee had called for legislation temporarily banning strikes and after Solidarity had staged a one-hour national strike. Before pressing on with the Bill, General Jaruzelski said, the authorities wanted to wait to see if a resolution by the Sejm (parliament) would affect the union, whose leaders last night appealed to members to stop striking. If the resolution went unheeded, the Government would be urgently to get the Bill passed.

"The interests of the Socialist state, the peaceful existence of our nation, must be protected," he said. Obviously, the Government, under pressure from many sympathizers, has decided to wait, as it is clear that the Solidarity presidium has reacted to appeals for moderation. Last night it described the situation as critical and called on members to end the strikes. But on the threat of strike legislation it said: "No one can deprive us of the right to strike, nor shall we permit it."

The Solidarity presidium will submit to the national commission, which meets on Tuesday, a proposal which would be a kind of self-imposed limit on the right to strike. It envisages disciplinary measures against "anyone who engages in activities which weaken the union."

Clearly it sees the present uncontrollable strikes as doing harm in its appeal to the right to strike. It envisages disciplinary measures against "anyone who engages in activities which weaken the union."

The presidium is also believed to have written to General Jaruzelski, calling on the Government to meet the legitimate demands of the strikers.

In parliament today the general accused Solidarity of continuing to rebuff all attempts to reach a reasonable understanding.

He said the Government intended to carry out far-reaching reforms. It wanted to set up a council of national agreement, open to all parties, unions and institutions. But to persevere with reforms, law and order had to be restored.

Mr. Lech Walesa, Solidarity leader, had cancelled a scheduled visit to the United States and Canada next month because of the situation in Poland, the Polish American Congress here said.

England can book passage to India

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Oct. 30

The England cricket tour of India is on. The Indian cricket authorities said at a hastily summoned press conference here tonight that difficulties created by the inclusion in the party of Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook had been resolved.

The Boycott and Cook issue had threatened the three-month tour. The Indian Government had apparently objected to their having played in South Africa. Although that objection had never been confirmed nor denied, the English authorities made it clear that they would not drop these players.

The Indian Government was said to be satisfied with clarification from the Test and County Cricket Board in England.

No objection to Boycott and Cook had been raised until October 15 when it was reported that the political affairs committee of the Cabinet had taken a different view. The Indian Cricket Board of Control reported this to the English authorities. With the tour due to start on November 6, the matter had to be resolved quickly.

The Indian Government was in a dilemma. Cricket is the country's greatest sporting passion and cancellation of the tour, robbing followers of the opportunity to see heroes like Boycott and Cook, would have been highly unpopular. But India was anxious not to damage its standing as an enemy of apartheid or to harm its relations with African countries.

Mr. S. K. Wankhede, president of the Indian Board of Control, and Mr. A. W. Kamadkar, the secretary, said tonight that the tour would go on with all the players originally selected.

They said that the TCCB, in giving "satisfactory clarification" stated that it did not permit tours of South Africa. The TCCB had told them that if they played in international or representative matches in South Africa they would not be eligible to play for England. The TCCB also told its Indian counterpart that Boycott and Cook had expressed opposition to apartheid.

Although officials at Lord's had last night still not heard officially from the Indian board, they have been assured by the Indian High Commission in London that the tour is on, the Press Association reports.

Mr. Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, said he was delighted. "This is great news for all cricket lovers. It is a decision that can only be for the good of the game in all the countries that it is played."

Mr. Ramnath Subba Row, manager of the England party, said: "We have hoped against hope that this would be the answer. It is a great day for cricket because the consequences otherwise would, I feel, have been very serious for cricket, and perhaps for sport, throughout the world."

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John Woodcock, page 22

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PERIODS TO 1st OCTOBER 1981	UNIT OFFER PRICE	PRICE CHANGE	PTA ALL-SHARE INDEX
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3 yrs	+ 71.6%	+ 22.0%	
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10 yrs	+ 287.3%	+ 53.6%	
15 yrs	+ 424.4%	+ 199.1%	

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Jubilant Liberals and SDP tot up alliance gains

By Ian Bradley and Philip Webster

Liberals and Social Democrats were jubilant yesterday after a series of spectacular local council by-election victories.

While the SDP was celebrating winning its first seat on the Greater London Council, with Mrs Anne Sofer's victory at St Pancras, North, the Liberals were congratulating themselves on winning all 12 of the local council seats which they had contested on Thursday.

They won five from the Conservatives, at Hart in Hampshire, Maidstone, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Poplar, and Tonbridge, Devon. There were also five gains from Labour at Harrow, Uxbridge, in Essex, Waltham Forest, Chelmsford, and East Kilbride.

The East Kilbride result gave particular satisfaction, as it is the first by-election victory for the SDP/Liberal alliance in Scotland. A Labour majority of 1,380 was turned into a Liberal majority of 25.

At Waltham Forest and in Harrow the victorious Liberals had a majority of 1,000 over Labour. The SDP also won a by-election in Harrow. The other two Liberal gains came from the residents' association in Epsom and an independent in Ryedale, North Yorkshire. According to Liberal figures, the alliance has fought 120 local council seats in by-elections since the beginning of July. Liberals have won 54 and the SDP 15. The SDP puts its tally of victories at nearly 20. Gains have come, equally from Conservatives and Labour, and two Liberals have stood for every one Special Democrat.

Overall, since the county council elections in May, the Liberal vote has risen by 75 gains in county, metropolitan and district council by-elections. They put the number of SDP victories at 18.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that the by-election results "prove the alliance is now sweeping everything before it".

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC, commenting on the St Pancras North by-election, said: "I think the Labour Party has to re-evaluate whether we can go on raising the rates in an attempt to protect services."

There was another important boost for the Liberals yesterday with the news that Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, was joining them from the Labour Party.

Mrs Shirley Williams last night gave herself only an outside chance of topping the huge Tory majority at Crosby in the forthcoming by-election (the Press Association reports). It is, of course, one of the safest seats in the country, and is going to be extremely difficult to win, she said. "I would give myself only an outside chance."

Mrs Williams was speaking in Warrington, the scene of the SDP's first by-election battle. Earlier she met party workers in Crosby, where she will attempt to overturn a 19,272 majority in the seat left vacant by the death of Sir Graham Page, the Tory MP.

Since the beginning of July, the Liberals have won 54 seats on the following local councils: Gains from independents (12): Glastonbury, Ruislip, Leominster, mid-Dorset, Stratford-on-Avon, High Wycombe, Malden, north-west, Leicestershire, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Walspool, Ryedale, Epsom.

Gains from Labour (12): Brecklands, North Yorkshire, North Devon, Havant, Exmouth, Furness, Ripley, Chelmsford, Harrow, Uxbridge, Waltham Forest, East Kilbride.

Gains from Conservatives (30): Gillingham, Ruislip, Stratford, West Lindsey, South Norfolk, Yeovil, High Wycombe, Gillingham, Ware, East Hertfordshire, Sprowston, Chichester, Malden, South Bedfordshire, Salisbury, Hinkley, West Oxfordshire, Lewes, Poole, Woking, Worthing.

SDP gains from Labour: Newcastle, Lambeth, Royal Hampshire, London, Islington, St Pancras North.

SDP gains from Conservatives: Sedgely, West Oxfordshire, Merseyside, Harrow, membership.

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SDP gains from Conservatives: Sedgely, West Oxfordshire, Merseyside, Harrow, membership.



Mute swans expose a poisoning tragedy

From Tony Samstag, Manningtree

A small team of specialists floundered over mudbanks at Mistley Quay, on the estuary of the River Stour, near Manningtree, Essex. It was the second such expedition to Manningtree this week seeking evidence of an epidemic of lead poisoning in a wild flock of more than 300 mute swans (some are shown above). As the late afternoon tide ebbed, exposing acres of the pastel-coloured flats to a wintry twilight, the scientists found that at least half the flock was suffering from some kind of poisoning, which further tests would have to isolate.

The leader of the team, Mr Stephen Cooke, of Bracknell, Berkshire, believes he has found a cure for lead poisoning in swans, based on techniques used for treating children. Mr Cooke, aged 25, qualified as a veterinary surgeon only this year, but had been working with birds for some time. During the past five months he has helped to treat 41 poisoned swans at the headquarters of the Swan Rescue

Service, near Norwich; 35 have been cured. Since the early 1970s the decline of the mute swan has been well documented and post-mortem examinations have been performed with lead poisoning in mind. Far more than half of the birds examined have been poisoned by lead.

It has been estimated that 250 tons of lead finds its way into the environment each year from the fishing tackle of British anglers. While the mute swan is not an endangered species, its increasing scarcity on such rivers as the Thames, Avon and Trent, as well as the Stour, is distressing, as are the implications for other water fowl.

Symptoms of lead poisoning in swans include severe weight loss and wasted muscles (one severely affected adult male weighed recently was 41lb instead of the normal 35lb), with a characteristically 'kinked' neck, dull plumage, diarrhoea, paralysis or poor co-

ordination and behavioural changes. In many infected birds leadshot in the gut is visible under X-ray. Mr Cooke's treatment involves the administration of a complicated "cocktail" of three drugs that leach the lead ions out of bone, muscle and brain tissue so that it can be excreted, while nutritional and vitamin supplements counteract such side-effects as the loss of calcium.

Mr Cooke has formally requested permission of the Lord Chamberlain's office to treat the swans, which are technically the property of the Queen, although some belong to the Vintners and Dyers' Company, which generally follows the royal precedent in such matters. He has also asked for royal reimbursement of his expenses, which he estimates at £35 to £45 per bird treated; as a courtesy, he will also write directly to the Queen.

Mr Cooke hopes to publish his findings before the end of the year.

Higher taxes scorned by Brittan

By Our Political Reporter

As the search for public spending economies continues in Whitehall, Treasury ministers yesterday gave a warning against adopting some of the alternatives being pressed on the Government.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who is engaged in a series of bilateral discussions with the Cabinet's spending ministers aimed at encouraging them to reduce their demands, made clear that although like Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, he would rather allow taxation to rise than allow public borrowing to go beyond what is acceptable, the Government would be most reluctant to adopt such a course.

Those suggesting higher taxes, he said, should think long and hard about the erosion of profits, increases in costs and charges and loss of jobs that the private sector had suffered.

To push up taxes to pay for higher public spending was ultimately bound to mean an acceptance of lower growth, lower living standards and higher unemployment, Mr Brittan said.

And in a message aimed at critics inside and outside the Cabinet who have been calling for increased capital spending, Mr John Birt, Secretary of State at the Treasury, said it was nonsense to argue that capital spending by the state must constitute productive investment.

Was the £1,000m spent on Concorde productive investment, he asked. Why should it be taken for granted that electricity, the rail network, would transform the nation's transport system, when ER's freight train drivers could not get round to travelling 30 miles a day?

The unconcealed irritation which came through in the remarks of the two ministers appeared to confirm the suspicion that Mr Brittan's talks with the spending ministers may not be going smoothly.

ANNA FORD WEDS
Miss Anna Ford, the former television newsreader, and Mr Mark Boxer, the Times cartoonist, were married in secret yesterday at a London register office. The couple invited only a few close friends to the service and a celebration lunch.

WAR RELICS HUNT
Souvenirs of Britain's wartime leaders are being sought by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia. Group Captain Roy Morant is collecting memorabilia on a visit to Britain for the trust's exhibition hall and library in Canberra.

BL union call for volunteers

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) is appealing to its members in BL factories to volunteer to staff emergency offices which are being set up for the biggest distribution of strike pay for more than 25 years. But in four small BL plants workers are set to ignore the strike call and work on.

The union has more than 21,000 members at the Longbridge and Cowley plants alone. With members of the second largest union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUWU), they will receive strike pay of £12 a week.

If the stoppage continues for any length of time it will be a severe drain on union funds, costing them jointly an estimated £400,000 a week. Mr Brian Mathers, TGWU Midlands region secretary, is the man who is organising the pay-out. Last night he said: "I have called a meeting next Thursday of all my full-time officials and branch secretaries to prepare for this task."

The accounting alge will be a nightmare. We have not had to conduct such an exercise since 1955, and that involved some of the same car factories. Clerical workers at my own headquarters will have to be pressed into service. I shall also be asking branch secretaries to find volunteers to help.

Yard issues sketches of bomb couple

By Craig Seton

An artist's impression of an attractive young woman (right, top), thought to be working with the Provisional IRA's active service unit that has exploded three bombs in London, which was issued by Scotland Yard yesterday.

It was released together with an artist's impression of a man (below), seen acting suspiciously in South Croxted Road, West Dulwich in the early hours of October 17, shortly before Lieutenant-General Sir Stewart Pringle, the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Marines, was seriously injured when his car exploded outside his house.

The woman was seen by two witnesses leaving the front passenger seat of a Commer box van in Fellows Road, Hampstead, 10 days before the vehicle exploded in Ebury Bridge Road, Chelsea, on October 10, as a bus full of members of the Irish Guards passed by.

Two passers-by, an elderly woman and a young man, died from the blast. Scotland Yard said yesterday that a man was in the driving seat of the van as the woman, described as about 25 years of age, five feet six inches tall and having a "very good figure" climbed out of the passenger seat.

The woman is said to be attractive, with blonde or light coloured hair. At the time she was wearing tight trousers or jeans and a waist-length jacket. Eight people have told the anti-terrorist squad that the Commer van used in the Chelsea blast was seen parked in Fellows Road or near by and there was also evidence that it had been parked in the Barking area for some days.

The man seen acting suspiciously in South Croxted Road is described as aged between 35 and 40, five feet nine inches tall, with black, straight hair, wearing a three-quarter length coat. He was carrying a white plastic bag.

The new drawings are in addition to others of three men believed to have taken part in the ambush of the Irish Guards van on October 10.

Earlier this week Scotland Yard said that an active service unit recently arrived in London and comprising about six people, including one or two young women, was thought to be behind the bombing campaign, which has so far claimed three lives.

Mr Malcolm Young, Oxford district secretary of the AUWU, said his union was organized on a geographic rather than plant basis and he would be relying on his seven branch secretaries to make their own arrangements for strike pay to 2,500 members at five plants.

He added: "I have advised my branch secretaries to make immediate applications to our national headquarters for sufficient funds to cover their BL membership."

Mr Young has been appointed secretary of the newly formed Oxford Joint Trade Unions Strike Committee, comprising conveners from all the plants in the area. Mr David Buckle, his opposite number with the TGWU, is chairman. His office will be used as the committee's headquarters.

Mr Young said: "The joint committee will be coordinating the work of the individual plant strike committees. We have decided that the only people who will be given permission to work after midnight tomorrow are legally bound apprentices, full-time fire and medical personnel. Pickets will try to dissuade all others from working, and that

includes members of the staff." That could lead to confrontation between pickets and many of BL's 16,000 white collar workers, who have rejected strike action in support of their separate pay claim.

At meetings over the past two days they were urged by two of the four craft unions involved to take industrial action ranging from a two-day strike to a ban on cooperation with management.

But the company claimed last night that the result had been a slap in the face for union officials, because staff had voted by a majority of two to one to accept the 3.8 per cent pay offer. Those who had rejected it had all refused to take part in sanctions of any kind.

In conditions of some secrecy, BL yesterday put into operation contingency plans to enable managers to operate outside their own factories if pickets refuse to allow them in. Van-loads of files were removed to unknown destinations and managers were advised of take home files and papers of a confidential nature or necessary for day-to-day decision making.

Flying pickets may be brought in by the unions to reinforce picket lines at four small BL factories where manual workers have changed their minds and are expected to report for work as usual on Monday.

Contest for Trafalgar Square site

By Richard Ford

A competition for architects to design a building for one of London's most important sites will be announced within the next few days by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The site is next to the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square, and part of the development proposed for the three thousand square metres will provide extra space to ease overcrowding at the gallery.

The land is owned by the Government, but under the proposals being outlined any developer would have to provide some galleries first to the National Gallery, and the space underneath would be available for commercial use.

The site is now a car park, and has been developed for more than twenty years. Heseltine has asked Westminster City Council for its views of the Government's development proposals but is keen for a competition among architects for the best design.

Because of its position to the west of the gallery, the site is considered one of the most important vacant plots within the Westminster Conservation Area and yesterday the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr Owen Luder, welcomed the idea of a competition.

Mr Heseltine has made clear during his period at the Environment Department that he wants more architectural competition for government buildings and projects. A spokesman for the National Gallery said: "We are absolutely delighted with the idea, as we are desperate for more space."

The announcement by the Environment Department was made on the second day of RIBA's annual conference in London, where the changing nature of patronage for architects was under discussion. The clear implication of the lecture and discussion that took place was that the era of public patronage, so strong since the last war, was over.

Taking the place of local and central government authorities were big financial institutions such as pension funds and insurance companies.

ATLANTIC AIR FARES ARE REDUCED

By Michael Bailly

Cuts of up to 66 per cent in tourist fares across the Atlantic from tomorrow were approved by the Government and the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday in the face of behind-the-scenes protests from the cut-price pioneer, Sir Freddie Laker.

The cuts mean that three big airlines, British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines, will be able to charge the same fares as Laker on their numerous transatlantic flights. That will almost certainly have the effect of taking traffic away from Laker flights and adding to Sir Freddie's financial difficulties.

Examples of the new fares, with percentage cuts on existing single tourist fares from London are: to New York £124 (51 per cent down); to Los Angeles £169 (66 per cent down); to Miami £121 (57 per cent down); and to Washington £195 (31 per cent).

Leading article, page 7

Powell attacks Papal visit

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Enoch Powell seemed to be heading into more controversy last night when he asserted that the visit of the Pope to Britain next year was a symbol of the country's decline as a nation.

At the end of a week which has seen a public call by 27 Tory backbenchers urging Mr Powell to return to the party, Mr Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down, South, made his astonishing remarks to a Conservative audience at Grays, Essex.

He said that Britain had seen its independence as implying and demanding the denial of external authority on every

plane of human existence and activity. The Church of England, he said, was the symbol of the sovereignty and the authority of the Crown in Parliament, had for four centuries been the practical expression of that consequence.

"Today, the people of this nation apparently find it possible not just to contemplate but to welcome the presence in this island of the head of a church which denies the Queen to be what our law declares she is, the supreme governor on earth of the Church in England, and which asserts that the clergy and sacraments of our national church are neither priests nor sacraments at all."

London police officer who had seen him previously got closer to the truth, than he thought. Mr Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and his former mistress, Pamela Collinson, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Harrow, both deny murdering Mrs Vickers.

Mr Bulch said Mr Vickers alleged he told Miss Collinson he had administered CNU, he Joseph Bulch and said: "I have spent some of the most peaceful hours I have had recently. I do not really deserve to live."

Before admitting administering the drug to his wife, Mr Vickers allegedly said that a

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Science report

Pigeons fly by magnet then turn to the Sun

By the Staff of "Nature"

Young pigeons use the Earth's magnetic field to find their way home, and only turn to the Sun or stars as they grow older, new research has shown.

That finding comes as a surprise because a classic series of experiments had demonstrated that homing pigeons generally depend on a Sun compass. The new evidence shows that very young pigeons first navigate by using a small magnetic compass in their brain - a small needle of magnetite - only later learn how to take their bearing from the Sun. The magnetic sense may play a key role in that learning process by providing a reference direction against which to calibrate the daily movements of the Sun.

Drs Rosin and Wolf, of the University of Frankfurt, discovered the early magnetic sense while trying to find an explanation for a puzzling phenomenon they discovered earlier.

A pigeon must have a sense of time to navigate by the Sun, to compensate for its movement. As a result, the pigeon's homing ability is disrupted by disturbances such as exposure to an artificial rhythm of day and night out of synchrony with real time.

The researchers found, however, that young birds reared in an aviary where they could see the Sun only in the afternoon could fly straight home regardless of how much their internal clocks had been shifted. It seemed as though depriving them of the chance to see a whole day's movement of the Sun made them use some other independent navigation mechanism.

Following up their observation, the researchers found that attaching small magnets to these pigeons' backs destroyed their homing ability.

If, however, the pigeons were brought up in an aviary where they could see the Sun all day, their homing ability was not affected by magnets but began to be affected by changes in the biological clock. Clearly, the young birds learn to use Earth's magnetic field, but as they grow older experience of the daily movement of the Sun enables them to use "Sun compass" navigation.

Is the early magnetic sense essential to the development of the Sun compass? Related experiments, again by the Wieszkos but this time with robins, suggest that it is. European robins navigate by the Sun, but when brought up in an artificial magnetic field different to the Earth's, learn to orient incorrectly with respect to the stars, the Wieszkos have shown.

Source: Science (vol 214, p 343, 1981).

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FIREMEN PUT £36m ON RATES

By David Walker

The 10 per cent pay deal struck between county councils and firemen this week will put at least £36m extra on council rate bills next April, according to a new survey by the National Association of Ratespayers' Unions.

According to calculations made by local authority finance officers, the deal will inevitably lead to "real overspending" above the targets laid down by the government for 1982-83, unless fire stations are closed and engines mothballed.

The settlement, which gives 36,000 firemen an average rise of 10 per cent from November 1, will cost councils about £16m in the current financial year, in addition to the £400m annual cost of the fire service.

Ratepayers will feel the immediate impact, because most councils have agreed to limit their 6 per cent rate rises for pay increases in 1981-82, and budgeted for a firemen's settlement of up to 12 per cent their reserves will cover the pay rise.

PROTESTERS LIKE LEMMINGS

Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, last night told the House of Commons that he was not surprised by the actions of the anti-terrorist protesters, who he likened to lemmings.

Mr Nott said that the protesters' actions would lead ultimately to their own destruction. He told Downing Street that he was not surprised by the actions of the protesters, who he likened to lemmings.

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Extremist groups 'destroying trust of doctors'

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, yesterday attacked extremist groups such as Life and EXIT from the witness box at Leicester Crown Court.

He was giving evidence for the defence at the trial of Dr Leonard Arthur, accused of attempting to murder a baby, John Pearson, who died three days after his birth. Sir Douglas accused the two organisations of helping to destroy the confidence of doctors and nurses.

The chairman of Life reported Dr Arthur to the police and his prosecution followed. The consultant paediatrician, Sir Douglas said, was a man who had six children, had denied the attempted murder of the three-day-old Down's syndrome baby at Derby City Hospital in July last year, after the parents had rejected his advice. The charge was reduced from murder earlier this week after the jury had heard 10 days of evidence.

Sir Douglas, who has been president since 1977, is also consultant editor to the *Journal of Medical Ethics*. He was asked by Mr George Curran, QC, leading for the defence, where the parents had rejected his advice in terms of pressure groups which had adopted a fixed policy at each end of the spectrum.

He said: "I feel quite emotional about this and would like to express an adverse opinion from the point of view of my profession on the activities of these groups such as Life and EXIT, and I can give grounds for that."

"I think they are attempting to apply simplistic, rigid rules to situations which do not admit of the proper application of such rules and of course, this has several results."

He said he was not casting any aspersions on the motivation of people in Life or EXIT. He said he was not to be pragmatic and consider the consequences of what doctors and parents counselling together might be deprived of solutions which would be compassionate.

He continued: "As I understand it, and this applies particularly to Life and EXIT, encouragement is given to information systems within hospitals and this cannot be but destructive for the confidence of the medical and nursing professions."

"The application of such rigid rules leaves between them no room whatsoever for professional discretion. Professional discretion is not an arbitrary matter and it is not exercised by members of the profession in their own interest but is exercised in the interests of patients."

"I think that is where the paediatrician has an essential role to discover with the parents what seems to be the best thing for the future of the child and the family."

Mr Justice Farquharson remarked that one could, of course, understand that rigid rules of practice such as those enforced by any lobbying body would inhibit the practice of medicine in various ways. The case before the court was concerned with the law, which the court was seeking to discover.

He said there must be some limit at some point. Sir Douglas said he would be inclined to make a distinction between errors of judgment and criminality, which was the particular thing defined by law as "wrongdoing, which is a thought, was something one defined for one's self in the light of one's moral convictions."

Sir Douglas was also asked what guidelines were available to consultants, particularly a paediatrician, in a severely handicapped infant. He said that guidelines were possible only where variables could be competently assessed, and added that the clinical situation of a child could vary from normality right through to a state where it had no possibility of an intellectual life.

Parents' attitudes might vary from an understandable revulsion right up to loving acceptance. Medical management, within the total limit of recognized practice, might vary from no active measures right up to the use of life support.

He continued: "As I understand it, and this applies particularly to Life and EXIT, encouragement is given to information systems within hospitals and this cannot be but destructive for the confidence of the medical and nursing professions."

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"I think that is where the paediatrician has an essential role to discover with the parents what seems to be the best thing for the future of the child and the family."

EXIT verdict is blow to euthanasia campaign

By Frances Gibb

The ambitions of an over-zealous, failed academic who exploited his public post with EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, to flout the law and help people to kill themselves, led yesterday to one of the heaviest sentences imposed for the crime of aiding and abetting suicide.

Nicholas Reed, the Oxford classicist who became the general secretary of EXIT, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for using a bogus doctor aged 79 as an "instrument of death", putting him in touch with the suicidal and ill.

But Mark Lyons, the self-styled spiritual healer who claimed to have been a Samaritan, received the traditional penalty for euthanasia of a suspended sentence.

The impact of the case goes far wider than the two defendants. Despite the Crown's assurance that the trial had nothing to do with EXIT's views on euthanasia and that no one doubted it to be a genuine society supported by many people, the case with have dealt a heavy blow to a previously respected campaign to make euthanasia legal and to the society at the spearhead of that campaign.

The case was unprecedented in legal history. In the past the law has looked kindly on instances of "mercy-killing", where no evil motive was involved, but a guilty verdict led to a conditional discharge or probation. But each of those was a single episode carried out within the privacy of a family; not, as here, an organized service carried out by a stranger who came in answer to a distress call.

The case was also one of the most bizarre. As Mr John Munn, QC, put it, to say that Nicholas Reed, a failed academic, was an eccentric would perhaps be the understatement of the year.

Most doctors were deceived. As the details unfolded, it emerged that Nicholas Reed, in knowing defiance of the law and at risk of 14 years' imprisonment, had put would-be suicides in touch with EXIT.

Lyons, under various aliases—Dr Arthur, Victor, Dr Arthur Head—would then visit them dressed in his woolly hat and with a cane, and help them to "go home" with the aid of his suicide kit.

The whole secretive operation, which was the last of the doctors' careers, was carried out in the last year. A post-mortem examination after the death in December, 1979, of Mrs Henry Crystal, a sufferer for many

years from multiple sclerosis, revealed she had died from poisoning by a barbiturate-based drug, and alcohol. About that time a team from Thames Television had been gathering material on euthanasia and had already interviewed a relative of a person whom Lyons had helped to die, and Lyons himself. Four days before the programme was due to be broadcast they heard of the suspicious suicide in the case of Mrs Crystal and attended the inquest.

There the link was made. Lyons was identified from the team's photographs by two women at the inquest. They were from a building society and had been at Mrs Crystal's house to write out cheques the day she died and were there when Lyons arrived. The programme material, unscreened, was handed over to the police. Ironically, it was Reed's own obsession for publicity which led to the discovery. He had sent the television team to interview the relative of the first woman assisted by Lyons.

When the police arrested Lyons at his bedroom in west Hampstead, north London, they found "literally thousands" of pills in his room, they described it as a "pharmacia" of drugs, including 13 kinds available only on prescription, one a controlled narcotic.

They also found the suicide kit, one in a plastic carrier bag, the other in a small box containing drugs, thick elastic bands and plastic gloves, a pair of thin rubber gloves and a quarter bottle of brandy.

But most crucial of all to the investigation, they found his diaries, several exercise books written in close script, which recorded meticulously his dealings since 1969 down to every mail, conversation and telephone call, including the time he "hung up". They were, he told the police, for his eventual autobiography.

The two made a striking contrast. Lyons was a man with a long grey beard and one eye (the other is artificial), sitting dressed in a muffled and old coat beside the fireplace, looking tired, grumpy and of slight build, dressed neatly in suit and tie and complete with EXIT badge.

Lyons rambled, reminisced and joked. In a colourful two-page letter to the judge, which failed even to deal with the charges for three hours, he told his life history. There were moments of high comedy: on one occasion, exasperated with his rambling, the judge urged him to come to the point. "I'll help you all I can, sir," Lyons, a start performer, replied, "even with a plastic bag."

Reed, a Labour councillor with the London Borough of Lewisham who served on his local Age Concern committee, spoke articulately, with care and a confidence verging on the cocksure. "I did my MA in one year instead of the usual two," he told the judge.

But the two had one thing in common, frustrated ambition coupled with a desire for recognition. After Oxford Reed taught classics for two years, earning enough to support himself through an MA course. He then embarked on a doctorate but never finished it and settled for an M Phil.

His learned articles seemed to fall on deaf ears and by 1977 he realised he would not make it as an academic. But Reed was also politically ambitious and when the post of assistant secretary of EXIT came up that year, it provided an outlet for his energies as a daimon.

A member of EXIT, then the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, since 1972, Reed had already made his mark in a voluntary capacity: he was soon an executive committee member, then honorary president (1974) and less than a year after becoming assistant secretary, was general secretary.

Twelve Lyons had always laboured a desire to be a doctor and when he first turned up at EXIT offering his help he claimed to be first a doctor of medicine, later a doctor of philosophy.

"All my life," he told the court, "I wanted to be a doctor because I saw my mother suffering so much and whenever I went they said: 'Sorry, your learning days are over, you're blind in one eye. Moorfields



Mark Lyons (left) and Nicholas Reed, who aided suicides

said me my sight would greatly deteriorate, and that was when I gave way to despair."

He also believed he had spiritual healing powers inherited from his mother and that these came from an outside force he called his "puppet master", who also governed his thoughts and actions.

His "PM" had told him at the age of six: "You will retire at 45." Since that time, the court heard, Lyons, who worked as a Samaritan, had sat in his bedchamber "listening to my bloody PM", who told him he had come to earth to do great work.

Idea of death booklet was born

The time was ripe to meet both their needs in October, 1979, that was the turning point for EXIT, as it was then renamed, to promote a punchier, more up-to-date image. The public debate on euthanasia, literally "gentle, easy death" had taken off.

The year before Derek Humphry, a journalist and later founder of Hemlock, an American "right to die" group, published *Just Say Yes*, a moving account of how he helped his wife, who had cancer, to end her life.

And Dr Colin Brewer, a psychiatrist, admitted in a medical magazine once trying unsuccessfully to end, at his request, the life of a terminally ill patient. Scotland Yard investigated both cases but proceeded with neither.

Against that background the idea of a "do-it-yourself"

euthanasia sprang into being. Until then, EXIT had concentrated on trying to change the law. Now a new option seemed open and one not liable to legal action.

In this heady excitement the idea of a booklet telling people how to end their lives was born, and with it the society changed direction from being a euthanasia society to a "suicide club".

From then on EXIT was in the public eye and faced the full force of the media. In expectation of the booklet membership swelled from 2,000 to its present 12,000 and almost overnight the society's income rose from about £5,000 in 1979 to almost £60,000.

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were described by some of the old guard members who opposed the booklet and by some of the original executive committee as "utterly ruthless and opportunistic."

A behind-the-scenes battle ensued between Reed and the committee. In a series of skillful manoeuvres, Reed ensured that at the next annual general meeting, in October, 1980, almost the entire committee, which by then was against publication on the basis of legal advice, was replaced and a new committee elected.

The controversial booklet, *A Guide to Self-Destruction*, finally appeared last June. By then it had already appeared in Scotland, where the law permitted publication and where the EXIT membership had formed a separate society.

It has sold more than 6,000 copies at 56 pence, and was backed by such people as Arthur Koestler, who wrote the foreword, and Lord Beaumont of Whitley, the Liberal peer, who took on the post of chairman of the executive committee (he has since resigned) to see the booklet through.

But it also provoked a chorus of criticism, some from EXIT members themselves, such as Sir Paul Davis, a former City Remembrancer; Lord Soper, the leading Methodist; and Lordie Kennedy, the broadcaster.

A dismal and pathetic life

At the trial, in the defendants' favour were the tragic cases involved: sufferers from cancer, multiple sclerosis, spinal osteoarthritis. Moving statements from their relatives made clear their longing to die, told that Lyons was arriving at 4 o'clock, one man, whose cancer had spread to the brain, asked: "Can't he come any sooner?"

In spite of his eccentricities, Lyons emerged as a man with some warmth and compassion (with at times a bad temper), eked out a dismal, pathetic life, obsessed with food, his finances and bodily functions.

He enjoyed music and was distraught when his set of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, together with four weeks' supply of postboxes to get him through the trial, seemed to have been taken from his cell at Brixton. Even on remand, he offered to help out a prisoner in the next box of the hospital wing who had failed in his attempt to commit suicide.

But on the other side of the coin were the cold-blooded references to plastic bags or bin liners: such comments by Lyons as: "Bag took 15 minutes to get cold"; his anger with a woman who changed her mind about suicide and fury that she had "disobeyed his commands". Others, he told a friend on the telephone, "could not get the bloody rabbits down quick enough."

From the start Reed was bent on publication. His methods

Disabled barrister wins tax test case

By Kenneth Gossling

Thousands of disabled people are likely to receive a tax rebate as a result of a determined, single-handed battle by a Bristol barrister who has been disabled for most of his life.

Mr Peter Willows, aged 58, an income tax specialist at Radland, Bristol, yesterday won a high court appeal against a decision of the Special Tax Commissioners in March last year that he should be assessed for income tax on his £481 mobility allowance for the year 1978-79.

He expects to receive £350-£400 in back tax and he said yesterday: "I am very happy my appeal has been allowed. It is the principle I was fighting for."

The ruling by Mr Justice Nourse came as a surprise to groups representing the disabled, who had not been aware that tax might not be liable on mobility allowance paid between January 1, 1976, and April 1, 1979, when the law was changed, making it subject to tax.

But Mr Willows said he had come to the conclusion three and a half years ago that the mobility allowance was not taxable. And his opinion, though rejected by local tax inspectors, then by the commissioners, was upheld by the judge.

He said that although Mr Willows's case was only concerned with the tax year 1978-79, the ruling was likely to be of wide application. It would apply, the judge said, to all mobility allowance paid before April 1, 1979, when the law was changed.

Clinic to pay damages

A women's clinic was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay a critically ill cancer victim £23,682 damages because of its negligent treatment of her.

But for the misadventure of the case, by the Marie Stopes Clinic in Bloomsbury, London, Mrs Norma Pearl Sutton, aged 45 and the mother of two children, might have had a greater life expectancy. Mr Justice McCowan said Mrs Sutton, a former self-employed public relations officer, is not likely to live much longer, he said.

Mrs Sutton, of Shakespeare Tower, Barbican, London, had attended the clinic in August, 1977, complaining of a lump in her left breast.

The clinic, instead of referring her to a doctor, "acted as a diagnostician" and lulled her into a false sense of security, the belief that she had no malignant tumour, the judge said. In doing so, the clinic broke its "very sensible" rules. By the time the cancer was diagnosed and operated on in April, 1978, it was in an advanced stage.

Mr Justice McCowan said the weight of medical evidence from leading cancer specialists and surgeons led him to conclude that Mrs Sutton might have expected to live another four trouble-free years if the cancer had been operated on earlier.

Convicted cosmetic firm to redesign its jars

By Nicholas Timmins

Cosmetic companies may have to redesign thousands of pounds of jars in which skin creams, and possibly other products such as shampoos, are sold, after the recent decision of a jury at Croydon Crown Court.

The packaging of some foods, confectionery and other products, may also be affected, with the total cost running into millions.

The jury convicted A and F Pears Ltd, makers of the famous Pears soap, of an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act, because the jar in which they sell their 54 gram size of Astral skin cream is 30 per cent larger than the volume of cream it contains.

The blue plastic tub has a double skin, the inner one tapered and rounded, leaving space between it and the sides and bottom of the outer shell. The company argued in court that the tapered inner skin is designed to allow the fast of the cream to be easily extracted. The flat outer bottom was to make it easier to stack.

At Croydon Crown Court yesterday, when A and F Pears appeared for sentencing, the company gave undertakings that it will produce a new design to comply with the Act. It would be on the shelves by

GANG RAPE AFTER GIRL WAS LURED

A schoolgirl aged 14 was ordered yesterday to be detained for three years for luring a girl of the same age into a rented room where six youths pounced on her.

Mrs Barbara Mills, appearing for the prosecution, at the Central Criminal Court, said that the girl was stripped naked, imprisoned for an hour, raped, sexually assaulted and robbed of two rings.

Judge Michael Argyle ordered the detention of Sally Hussain, of Cowley Estate, Brixton, describing her as "evil". Hussain, convicted of abduction and robbery, had pretended to befriend the schoolgirl.

Derek Miller, aged 18, was sent to prison for three years for rape. Peter Graham, aged 17, was sent to borstal for indecent assault.

Anita Whewell, aged 16, was sent to borstal for robbing the victim of her rings. A boy aged 14 was ordered into council care for indecent assault. Sentence was postponed on Andrew Clarke, aged 17, and Roy Grant, aged 18, both convicted of indecent assault. All are from the Cowley Estate.

Judge Argyle rejected a defence submission that Hussain and Whewell should be identified in newspaper reports, from her fingers.

Condemned meat controls called inadequate

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

"Government plans to strengthen laws to prevent condemned meat from being sold as a grocery ingredient were criticised yesterday by Mr Bruce Cova, chief environmental officer of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham."

He was pleased that the Government wanted much condemned meat to be stained before it was sold, the judge urged him to come to the point. "I'll help you all I can, sir," Lyons, a start performer, replied, "even with a plastic bag."

Mr Cova said outside a London court on Thursday that the fines imposed on two meat traders shortly before had been inadequate. The two men and a company of which they were directors had admitted a total of 183 offences under food and drugs laws.

Proposals for strengthening the laws were issued yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, which controls the food industry and zoo keepers, but not to veterinary or medical bodies. The ministry refused to issue the letter sent with the proposals by Mr Jack Hepburn, one of its assistant secretaries.

Mr Hepburn wrote that staining alone would not be enough to prevent abuse. "There would remain substantial scope for evasion unless there was a very considerable increase in surveillance, which we accept is likely to be ruled out by financial and manpower constraints," he wrote.

The Government therefore wanted the staining rule to be backed by "a general requirement for the prior authorization of all movements of this material."

Mr Cova, who said he was speaking in personal capacity, commented that the government plans covered 16 points in a paper about staining from the Institution of Environmental Health Officers; it did not cover a further 25 points.

He considered the proposed increase in the maximum fine for offences under the Food and Drugs Act from £100 to £1,000 to be inadequate. We want it to be indicative of the seriousness of the offence, he said.

He regretted that the Government did not plan to give enforcement officers the right to enter premises to inspect documents.

The 1981-82 season of

THE SOUTH BANK SHOW

edited and presented by Melvyn Bragg
begins this Sunday
Programmes in the new season will include

The Life of Stravinsky

a biography of one of the greatest artists of the twentieth century, with material from Russia, France, USA and UK and interviews with his family, friends and fellow musicians

JONATHAN RABAN
down the Mississippi with the young English author whose new book *Old Glory* has become a bestseller in the USA

Joe Papp and The Pirates of Penzance
a portrait of the idiosyncratic and amazingly successful Broadway producer who brought *Hair*, *Chorus Line* and now *Gilbert and Sullivan* to a rapturous Broadway

Elvis Costello
a first television interview with Costello — dozen of new songwriter-singers — on his visit to Nashville Tennessee where he recorded his latest hit

Richard Alston
the young choreographer on his new ballet

PATRICK CAULFIELD
a portrait of one of Britain's leading painters

Rodrigo and Julian Lloyd-Webber
the full story of a new cello concerto written for Julian Lloyd-Webber by Spain's leading composer

Weather Report
an exclusive portrait of America's leading jazz-rock group

Philip Larkin
an appreciation of the work of one of England's leading poets

Baryshnikov's new ballet
an exclusive film about the preparation of Baryshnikov's new ballet with interviews, rehearsals and full performance for the American Theatre Ballet

PINTER-FOWLES-REISZ
talk about the adaptation of *The French Lieutenant's Woman* from novel to screen

MAMA LU PARKS
street dancing in Harlem today

Germaine Greer
her unpredictable views on television advertising

JOHN OSBORNE
on his wild and inflammatory memoirs

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West aiming for Namibia progress by end of year

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Oct 30

Western negotiators today ended their talks with the internal political parties here on the constitutional basis for an independent Namibia, and expressed optimism that the first phase of the independence process could be completed by the end of the year.

Speaking at a press conference before flying to Botswana and five other front-line black African states, Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, described the talks as very worthwhile.

Planned by Sir Leonard Allinson, a senior Foreign Office diplomat, and other colleagues from France, West Germany and Canada, Dr Crocker said: "We are leaving with a sense of having achieved what we set out to do."

In their day and a half here, the Western mission received a bewildering procession of delegates from 17 parties. One of them was the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), itself a grouping of 11 separate parties, each representing one of the distinct ethnic groups (including whites) that make up Namibia's diverse population of one million.

In practice, only the DTA and three or four other political groups are of any consequence and capable of offering any real opposition in free elections to the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which has been fighting a guerrilla war against South African rule in Namibia for the last 15 years.

Support for most of the other parties is not thought to extend much beyond the immediate family and friends of their leaders. Faced with elections, many of them would be likely to disappear or be assimilated into larger groups.

In an unexpected move today, the Western team also received a deputation from the shadowy internal wing of SWAPO, which is not technically illegal in Namibia, though its representatives are frequently harassed

and detained by security police. Apart from the two main white-based parties, whose rejection yesterday of the West's proposals could be an obstacle to securing South Africa's agreement, all the other groups consulted approved the constitutional draft, but questioned whether its principles could be made to stick after independence.

The Western five were able to offer little comfort on that score, arguing that once a country had become independent no outside powers could be expected to act as guarantors of its internal developments, as some of the parties here had requested.

The main fear, here, is that if SWAPO were to win elections by a big majority, it could gradually move the country towards a one-party system despite constitutional restraints. Several delegates cited Zimbabwe as an example.

The most the West was prepared to offer was to study, in Dr Crocker's words, "ways of formalizing" the constitutional principles. One possibility, according to senior diplomatic sources, might be to embody them in a United Nations resolution.

This is as far as the West can go because SWAPO, and its backers in the black African states, argue that it is the elected constituent assembly which should draw up a constitution for Namibia, and they are reluctant to accept cast-iron constitutional commitments before the elections.

When the current round of negotiations is completed in a week's time, Dr Crocker and his colleagues will circulate a revised draft of their constitutional draft, which will try to meet some of the objections that have been raised. The changes are likely, however, to be fairly minor.

The West is also awaiting responses from the South African Government, the black African states, and SWAPO. Only if all these are positive, will the West move on to the next phase,



Flying visit: Senior officers of the Chinese Air Force, led by Mr Zhang Zhong (second left) Deputy Chief of Staff, examining an X-ray of an aircraft fuselage with an RAF officer at RAF Brawdy, Dyfed, yesterday. The Chinese team, on a fact-finding tour which ends today, also visited the RAF College, Cranwell, and other stations.

Obote asks Asians to return

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, Oct 30

President Milton Obote of Uganda said today his government was preparing to compensate the Asians who were expelled from Uganda by the Amin regime in 1972. Alternatively, they were welcome to return to Uganda and take back the businesses and other property confiscated from them.

His Uganda People's Congress Government was committed to a mixed economy and did not believe in nationalization, he told a large audience at Makerere university, Kampala, when he was installed as Chancellor of the University. He said Uganda had been plunged into "a pit of poverty" by President Amin, but it was now climbing out of that pit.

It was the second time Dr Obote had been installed as Chancellor of the University. He held the position before he was ousted in a military coup in 1971. He returned to office as President after the election last December, the first held since Uganda became independent in 1962.

Zimbabwe oil pipeline link is sabotaged

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct 30

Explosions apparently set off by saboteurs in central Mozambique two days ago have seriously damaged road and rail bridges connecting Zimbabwe with the port of Beira. This afternoon it became known that the oil pipeline on which the Government here has been pinning its energy plans had also been hit.

A spokesman for Lonrho, which owns the controlling share in the pipeline, confirmed that it had been damaged but said it was too early to say how seriously. It was possible that the scheduled opening would be delayed.

Mozambique radio in a broadcast monitored here claimed that the attack had been carried out by "South African special units aided by Mozambique counter-revolutionaries," a reference to the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) which is waging a guerrilla war in Mozambique.

The pipeline runs from Beira to Umtali in east Zimbabwe and is in theory capable of transmitting all Zimbabwe's fuel requirements of about 700,000 tons a year. Having been closed

Dismissal of communist is upheld

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 30

Herr Hans Peter, aged 51, who has worked for the West German Post Office for 30 years, was without a job today because he is an active member of the Communist Party.

The Federal Administrative Court in West Berlin ruled that Herr Peter's political activities were incompatible with the law that state employees must be true to the West German state and its constitutional principles.

The Communist Party did not support such principles, it found. The decision, which was much criticized in the press, was the result of the *Berufsverbot*, the highly controversial regulations banning political extremists from state employment.

The practice caused an outcry after people like engine drivers and Army cooks were dismissed and when tens of thousands of young applicants were checked with the security services, and those who had associated with political groups or demonstrations were barred.

The Federal Government has since dispensed with the preliminary checks in most cases but the ban against active opponents of the present system remains.

The *Süddeutsche Zeitung* commented: "That a communist cannot remain a postal official is really rather narrow-minded." *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung* protested: "As if a little post official can bring the freedom of our state into danger."

West Deutsche Zeitung said: "The communists, who are a tiny minority in the Federal Republic, again have a reason to despise the 'wicked' state. The decision does more harm than good."

Soviet sub captain changes mind over Swedish questioning

From David Brown, Stockholm, Oct 30

The commander of the Soviet submarine grounded near a naval base on Sweden's south coast tonight refused to leave his vessel for questioning until ordered by his commanders in the Soviet Union, a defence staff spokesman said.

This was despite an apparent earlier agreement to come ashore for questioning in the presence of Soviet diplomats. Two representatives from the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm arrived at the base in Karlskrona today at the request of the Soviet captain.

The Swedish authorities are delaying attempts to refloat the 1,000-ton submarine until an investigation into why it was in a restricted area of Sweden's territorial waters has produced a full explanation from the Soviet captain.

Swedish naval officers boarded the stranded "Whiskey" class conventional submarine several times today but failed to persuade the commander to transfer to an adjacent minesweeper for questioning. He said he would not leave and would not give up any documents, a defence staff spokesman in Karlskrona said.

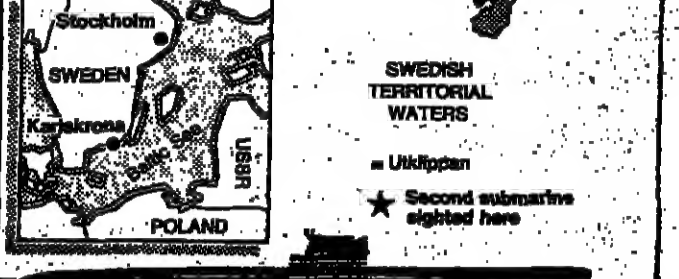
The captain continued to maintain that he strayed into the area because of a fault in the submarine's gyro-compass. But it is obvious that the Swedish Government does not accept this explanation. Yesterday, Mr Thorbjörn Fältsén, the Prime Minister, ordered the supreme commander of Sweden's armed forces to conduct an investigation into why

the submarine was in such a sensitive area. A defence staff spokesman said the submarine would not be refloated until a full explanation had been obtained. "We have plenty of time," he added. It was the second sighting of an unidentified submarine in the area this year.

Swedish divers inspecting the stranded submarine found little serious damage, despite the fact that it is at least 20 years old. The stern was struck in and very close to an island and the vessel was listing slightly to port.

The Swedish navy stationed off the area to prevent accidents with small, private craft gathering round the stricken submarine, a defence staff spokesman said.

The submarine has a radio frequency available for communication with the Soviet Union but defence sources do not know if any signal had been monitored.



The map on Thursday incorrectly plotted the grounded submarine to the south-west of Karlskrona.

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Antiguan independence

Fragile future for a tiny tourist state

From Jeremy Taylor, St John's, Antigua, Oct 30

Barrelled six weeks after granting Belize its precarious independence, Britain sets free the last vestige of its Caribbean empire, Antigua, this week.

As the Union Jack comes down for the last time at midnight tomorrow in the island's recreation ground, ending three and a half centuries of British domination, Antigua's 74,000 population will face a fragile future as a tiny state far from self-reliance. There is also a possibly explosive threat of secession by Barbuda, its sister island.

Unlike Belize, nobody in Antigua seems to oppose independence. Even the opposition Progressive Labour Movement (PLM) supports it, having campaigned for it while in office in the early 1970s.

"Can we depend on the mother country to guide our destiny?" asks one of the patriotic cypresses competing for radio time and promotion for a "instant money game" and the American agency of preachers and disc jockeys.

"It's time we stand on our own feet... make independence mean something."

The Government is spending an estimated £625,000 on independence celebrations and has lifted the 15 per cent consumption tax on paint, so that many of the jaded shops and offices in St John's, the sprawling capital, have had a multi-coloured facelift.

The obligatory British warships are in the harbour, ready to give a midnight welcome salvo. A modest new parliament building and a new airport terminal are ready for opening; and cranes are struggling to complete an independence arch of three slender concrete pillars next to the recreation ground, one of which somebody dropped at the first attempt.

Antigua, a leisurely, uncrowded island of 108 square miles with more than 300 white sand beaches, has been virtually independent for 14 years already. In 1967 it was one of

six Caribbean associated states for which Britain retained only defence and foreign affairs responsibility.

Its politics have been dominated for 25 years by Mr Vere Bird, now 71 and the last survivor of the Caribbean independence generation of tough, mainly union-based politicians that included Bustamante, Norman Manley, George Adams and Eric Williams.

A witty pro-Western politician, Mr Bird, who has spent only five years in opposition since 1956, becomes Antigua's first Prime Minister in a spirit of taking a hard line on labour unrest and riding a scandal set off by the Canadian Space Research Corporation, which in the mid-1970s was using Antigua as a trans-shipment point for military equipment destined for South Africa.

Mr Bird was swept back to power in April last year when his Antiguan Labour Party won 58 per cent of the vote and 13 of the 17 seats in the House of Representatives.

He is expected to hand over before long to his burly son and deputy, Lester.

Antigua's most famous export is the cricketing Viri Richards, followed by sea island cotton. Its economy has been built loosely around tourism which is now suffering from international recession.

Antigua plays host to three American military bases as well as a new Voice of America medium wave transmitter and the BBC's Caribbean relay station.

Apart from winning enough economic support to survive, the one problem that will really test Mr Bird's political skills is Barbuda, a flat coral island 30 miles to the north, whose 1,500 people have their own island council and are complaining loudly of neglect by the central government in St John's.

The Barbudans refused to sign the final accord at the end of Antigua's constitutional conference in London last December.

Hijackers win release of prisoners

San Salvador, Oct 30—Five right-wing extremists, who landed in Costa Rica after releasing hostages in Costa Rica in exchange for six jailed Nicaraguans.

A Salvadoran military spokesman said the hijackers were detained along with the freed prisoners at an airport closed landing strip inside El Salvador.

The two pilots were allowed to fly back to the Costa Rican capital, San José, where the aircraft was held. The hijackers had returned safely.

Police in Costa Rica said the hijackers, also thought to be Nicaraguans, had demanded the release of seven prisoners, but a Nicaraguan official who arranged the exchange said one of them, a Costa Rican, refused to leave jail.

About 15 passengers were freed when the exchange took place, on the tarmac of San José's international airport.

The attitude towards the hijackers of the Salvadoran authorities was not immediately clear. But informed sources said it was likely to be sympathetic as the civilian military junta here was opposed to Nicaragua's leftist Government.

The well-armed hijackers had held the aircraft and about 20 passengers for 17 hours before the Costa Rican authorities released the six men.

The prisoners were allowed to join the hijackers on the small aircraft at dawn today in exchange for the hostages who included three Americans, two Britons and a Swiss.

The hijackers, who had threatened to kill one hostage every hour if their demands were not met, then took off with the freed prisoners.—Reuters.

SECURITY COUNCIL POLL DELAY

New York, Oct 30.—The Security Council, in which the chief United States delegate called a deadlock within a deadlock, has suspended its search for the new Secretary-General of the United Nations.

A meeting to resume balloting on the candidates of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the incumbent, and Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, of Tanzania, was cancelled.

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States delegate, said neither Dr Waldheim nor Mr Salim would withdraw militantly. Until they did no candidate wanted to press himself.—Reuters.

Cuba break condemned

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 30.—Jamaica's main opposition party last night condemned the Government's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba and accused it of using fictitious arguments.

Yesterday, Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, announced the break because authorities in Havana were harbouring three criminals wanted by Jamaican police.

The Cuban Chargé d'Affaires in Kingston was given 48 hours to leave the country.

The left-wing opposition People's National Party, which was defeated by Mr Seaga's conservative Jamaica Labour Party in the general election year ago, said Mr Seaga had used "fictitious arguments to justify allegations of interference in Jamaica's internal affairs.—Reuters.

Tanks and troops out in force after Bangkok bombs

Bangkok, Oct. 30.—Tanks rumbled through parts of Bangkok today and troops and police in the Thai capital were put on full alert indefinitely after two unexplained bomb attacks this week.

The increased security was accompanied by rumours of an attempted coup, but diplomats said the show of strength was more likely to be linked to attempts to discredit rival factions within the armed forces.

General Arthit Kamlang Ek, Assistant Commander-in-Chief and Commander of the First Army, who ordered the alert last night, the night of this month, was a key figure in crushing an attempted military coup in April against General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister.

General Arthit sent tanks past the parliament building today, two days after the bomb attacks which injured two people. He said the alert was a normal precaution to ensure peace and security.

A government spokesman said in a report broadcast by Thai radio tonight that the appearance of tanks on Bangkok's streets was part of preparations for a military display.

Military sources said about 1,000 troops were put on alert. Throughout the day police patrols and cars were stationed at main intersections and spot checks were made. Otherwise activity in the capital continued normally and there were no signs of nervousness.

The bomb attacks on two

government buildings in Bangkok, which were alleged to have led to the alert, remained a mystery, according to police. Both bombs were planted in lavatories. They injured two office workers in adjoining rooms. No one has claimed responsibility.

Some 24 hours later soldiers from special units surrounded and patrolled near the homes of two colonels who were dismissed after they led the attempt to overthrow General Prem seven months ago.

The plotters, called Young Tigers, led First Army units, which seized Bangkok on April 1. The capital was re-taken by General Arthit without resistance three days later when the royal family intervened and made known its support for General Prem.

General Arthit, a major-general at the time, was quickly promoted to the rank of full general. He became the country's third-ranking general as commander of the key First Army, stationed around Bangkok, and Assistant Chief of the Army.

The coup rumours during the past 24 hours said junior commanders, possibly abetted by former Young Tiger officers opposed to General Arthit, were preparing to seize power and stop his advance. There was no clear sign that this was so.

Other reports from diplomats speculated that General Arthit would use the security alert to discredit his opponents and further consolidate his military power.—Reuter.

Trudeau warns Britain on patriation

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct. 30

Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said today that Britain would have to pay a "political price" if it turned down a request from Canada for patriation of the Canadian constitution. He suggested that one result might be worsened Anglo-Canadian relations.

The Prime Minister generally struck a conciliatory note in advance of his meeting with Canada's 10 provincial premiers here next week on bringing home the constitution.

Asked at a press conference whether he would go ahead with his unilateral patriation initiative, in the absence of a federal provincial agreement, he said he hoped fears about the outcome of next week's meeting would prove groundless.

Eight of the premiers have doggedly opposed Mr. Trudeau's plan, now awaiting final House of Commons approval, for bringing home the 1982 British North American Act, with an amending formula and a Canadian bill of rights attached.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled last month that the federal initiative, while strictly legal, violated established conventions requiring provincial concurrence.

Mr. Trudeau said it would be "very bad" for Britain to refuse to hand over the constitution of an independent country. "I don't think the British are ready to do it (refuse). If the British break the convention they are going to pay the price politically."



A man who wants to die arrives at a court in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to hear his mother's petition for a reprieve. Colin Clark is due to be executed for murder on November 5. He has said he would rather die than spend his life in prison.

US may seize oilfields, Tass says

Russia attacks Awacs sale to Saudi Arabia

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct. 30

The Russians have described the sale of American Awacs early warning aircraft systems to Saudi Arabia as "a fresh round in the arms race" in the Middle East. They said the Americans were trying to expand their influence in an area that was already explosive enough.

Tass reports of the Senate approval of the deal said the Administration was paying the way for possible armed American intervention to seize Middle East oilfields. Under the pretext of servicing the equipment, the Pentagon would send 800 extra military personnel to Saudi Arabia.

An additional aim was an attempt to tie Saudi Arabia to the Camp David process, which had been rejected by the Arab world, the agency said.

Tass said the Senate vote came after "unprecedented pressure" from the White House and noted that this showed that the White House was able to influence the Senate's attitudes when it wanted to. Tass contrasted President Reagan's commitment to the sale with the failure of the Administration to persuade Congress to ratify the Salt II agreement limiting nuclear arms.

□ Rome: The Italian Cabinet today approved in principle Italian participation in an international peace force for the Sinai peninsula, on the understanding that Britain, France and Holland, among European Community members, will also participate (John Earle writes).

The force, comprising contingents also from the United States and other countries, will be sent to the area of Sinai to be evacuated by Israel next April under the Camp David agreement.

No decision has been taken yet on the form of the Italian contribution, but it may consist of light naval vessels.

Italian participation is generally supported by the Government parties, but is opposed by the Communists on the grounds that the contingent will be operating outside the Nato area, under leadership not of the United Nations but of the United States, in furtherance of a settlement rejected by several states in the region.

With today's Cabinet decision the Government does not consider that it has identified itself with the Camp David agreement. Rather, its action has been governed by the European Community's declaration at its Venice summit, on self-determination for the Palestinians, and by the Security Council's resolution 242, calling on Israel to hand back occupied Arab territories.

□ Cairo: Egyptian police arrested 34 Muslim extremists last night and today, bringing to 55 the number detained since President Sadat was assassinated three weeks ago, security sources said.

The sources said some of the latest arrests were in the wealthy southern Cairo suburb of Maadi, scene of several gun battles last week when security forces stormed fundamentalist hideouts.—Reuter.

Protest at plan for developing mosque

From Christopher Walker,
Jerusalem, Oct. 30

More than 2,500 Muslim Arabs today converged on the abandoned Hassan Bey Mosque between Tel Aviv and the ancient port of Jaffa for a protest meeting against a scheme to develop the site into a commercial and tourist centre.

The controversial scheme has already angered a number of members of the Israeli Cabinet who are anxious that no damage should be done to Israel's reputation as a trustworthy guardian of the Christian and Muslim holy sites, now under its jurisdiction.

Today's protest was called by the Waqf (Islamic Religious Trust) which is appealing for funds to renovate the mosque. The issue has been taken up as a rallying cry by a number of radical Arabs inside Israel and in the occupied territories.

Constructed during the First World War by the Turkish commandant of Jaffa (after whom it was named), the mosque gained notoriety in the 1948 war of independence when its towering minaret became a favourite vantage point for Arab snipers firing down on Jews in the streets of Tel Aviv.

Bullet scars remain engraved in the heavy stone. But the building itself has fallen into disrepair after 35 years of neglect. During that time, its cavernous cellar has become a haunt for drug take-out and prostitutes.

The renovation scheme was instigated by an Israeli firm headed by Mr. Gershon Peres, brother of Mr. Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labour Party.

IN BRIEF

10 die in crush at rail station

Johannesburg.—Ten blacks were killed and about 40 injured, many seriously, in a stampede at KwaMashu station near Durban, when hundreds of people tried to board two rush-hour trains which had been delayed by a power cut and arrived simultaneously. A police spokesman said people tried to rush from one platform to the other across a bridge. "The crush from the west side was stronger and the crowd fell forward down the stairs crushing the people coming from the east side", he said.

Another cooking oil found contaminated

Madrid.—A death from toxic pneumonia due to contaminated cooking oil was reported here, bringing to 179 the number of people who have died from the illness. Health authorities in Zaragoza in the north-east ordered an embargo on a new brand of oil called Oleoil found to be contaminated.

Springer sale barred

Bonn.—The Federal Cartel Office has barred the sale of a large part of the Axel Springer publishing concern to the Burda magazine empire, which would have bought 26 per cent of Springer at first and increased its share to 51 per cent by June 30, 1983, thus forming by far the biggest press interest in West Germany.

Swiss climber dies

Katmandu.—The leader of a Swiss mountaineering expedition that successfully climbed the 27,925ft. Lhotse in the Himalayas, died on his way back here. Joseph Fauchere, a 35-year-old mountaineering and ski-instructor, slipped on a rock and plunged about 100ft.

Mehta job for life

Jerusalem.—Zubin Mehta, the Indian-born conductor who tried to lift the Israeli ban on Wagner, has had his appointment as musical director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra extended for life.

38 held hostage

Graterford.—Flak-jacketed police stood vigil at Pennsylvania's largest prison, where a convicted murderer and three fellow inmates held 38 people hostage for a second day.

Manuscript record

New York.—An illuminated fifteenth century Italian manuscript, the Tacuinum Sanitatis, was auctioned for a record \$225,000 (about £125,000) to H. P. Kraus, a book dealer.

Chad asks Libyans to leave

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct. 30

The latest aboutface of President Goukouni Oueddei, of Chad, who last night called for the total withdrawal by December 31 of all Libyan troops stationed in his country, is regarded in Paris, where it took everyone by surprise, as creating "a new and important state of affairs".

The head of the transitional Government in Ndjamena had given no inkling that he was about to take this step when he received M. Pierre Ricard, the French Charge d'Affaires, just after the departure for Tripoli of Major Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister.

Although the Chad situation has been fertile in imbrolios and unexpected developments in the last two weeks, the inclination in Paris is to take President Goukouni's statement at face value.

According to reports from Ndjamena, he had not been given approval by the Libyan Government, which had always said it would withdraw its troops if asked to do so by the authorities in Ndjamena, presumably confident they would never do so because it had President Goukouni under control.

It seems that the French Government's decision last week to provide logistical support to the transitional Government, and the impact of President Mitterrand's appeal from Cancun, Mexico, for the urgent dispatch of a pan-African peace-keeping force, which is now beginning to take shape, were key factors in President Goukouni's decision.

□ The move came after an alleged worsening of relations between Tripoli and President Goukouni because of his repeated refusal to merge his country with Libya (AFP reports).

REAGAN'S GIRL GOES FOR SENATE

Los Angeles, Oct. 30.—President Reagan's elder daughter, Maureen, will announce her candidacy on Monday for a Senate seat, aides said.

The President's daughter by his first wife, the actress Jane Wyman, would become the eighth Republican fighting for the Californian seat of Senator Sam Hayakawa. Mr. Reagan has said he would remain neutral if his daughter sought office.—Reuter.

Moscow 'gave promise' to free Korchnoi's family

Merano, Italy, Oct. 30.—The Soviet authorities have promised that the wife and son of Victor Korchnoi, the exiled Soviet world chess challenger, would be released from the Soviet Union, Mr. Fridrik Olafsson, president of the International Chess Federation, said here today.

He said the assurance that Korchnoi's wife Isabelle, and son Igor, would be able to join him in exile had been made to him by the Soviet authorities several months ago but no definite date had been given. It was therefore premature to say the promise had been broken, Mr. Olafsson said.

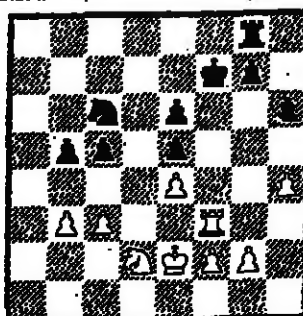
In Moscow Tass, denied that any promise had been made to Korchnoi, and condemned as a "monstrous lie" some Western press allegations that he was playing to lose the championship as part of an arrangement with Moscow to obtain exit visas for his family.

Soviet officials in Merano said that Korchnoi had never told his family could leave the Soviet Union before the championships.

Sources close to the Soviet delegation at the world chess championship here have said that the dossier on Korchnoi's family has been on the desk of the relevant authorities since October 1.

The eleventh championship game starts tomorrow afternoon with Karpov leading the match 4-1. He must win two more games to retain the title. The diagram shows the final position in yesterday's tenth game, drawn on the thirty-second move.—Reuter and AFP.

Black: Korchnoi



White: Karpov

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Have you had a brush with an urban fox?



The opening of the fox hunting season tomorrow will again see — and worse, hear — the shrill orchestrations of the anti-hunting lobby and its booming defence by the British Field Sports Society.

Perhaps, in this centenary year of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, a further voice should be heard in the hunting controversy: that of the naturalist who is committed to the preservation not only of the fox but the whole of the ecology and environment in which the fox lives.

The status of the fox in Britain today appears to many naturalists to be manipulated by propaganda — it is particularly unfortunate that the League Against Cruel Sports should, inadvertently, no doubt, mislead the public about the status of the fox in some of their announcements — so that the role of the fox should be so misunderstood today.

The League and other animal-love organizations might also project their minds forward to tomorrow's fox problem: that of the colonization of many British cities by the red fox.

The paradox of the foxhunting controversy is that an increasing number of naturalists, conservationists by definition, now believe that a legal ban on hunting would only accelerate the cumulative

damage to the British countryside. Like it or not, those who own the land must the fox. Remove the only reason for these people to maintain non-commercial coverts and small woodlands and the classic English landscape created by the in-filling of fields with hedges by the Enclosure Acts would be dramatically changed, irrevocably damaged, in a decade.

Equally, such a ban would have a disastrous effect on hill-farming where hunting, often on foot and frequently by invitation to destroy a known marauding fox, is an essential part not only of agricultural economics but the delicate balance of all wildlife in a frequently bleak and inhospitable world.

The alternatives, now being introduced in the control of urban foxes, of trapping, snaring and gassing are all indiscriminate methods of control which make no allowance for sex, age or fecundity. In the event of a ban on hunting there will probably need to be new legal rights for the control of foxes and it should not be forgotten that many urban fox lovers regularly feed their foxes, especially with cubes, and thereby protect them.

There is a touching fable among the foxhunting lobbies that ultimate

protection of all wild species lies in legislation. I have repeatedly questioned this view. Specific legislation for the protection of individual species has been enacted in Britain since Henry VIII tried to protect spoonbills. Yet worldwide legislation has not, of itself, saved a single endangered species and, worse, seems unlikely to do so.

The second paradox about the red fox, the most easily complex animal in Western Europe is that it has never before been so plentiful in Britain. Eighty years ago there was a thriving trade in "bagged foxes" being sold to hunters who lacked a quarry.

The success of foxes today, especially in its urban colonization, is due to its adaptability to live in almost any landscape. A fox will lie in wait all day under a small shrub on a housing estate and it has a truly omnivorous diet.

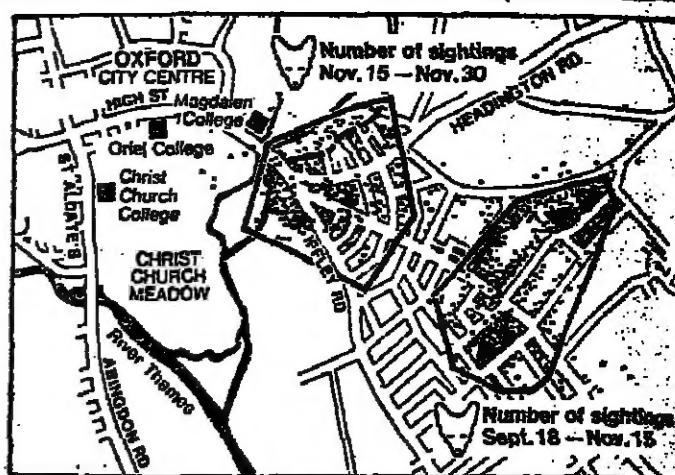
At the three territories I watch in a south-west London suburb — I am not particularly fond of the fox; it has imposed its presence upon me there is recurring evidence of its prime function, scavenging. The evidence includes bones from the family Sunday joint, crusts left in bread wrappers and especially the detritus left on streets from fast-food take-aways. Even a neighbour's recently dead pet greyhound was disintegrated.

The fox is becoming the British scavenger pariah-dog. London, Birmingham, especially Walsall, and Manchester and a host of smaller towns are being colonized to the point of nuisance and it is an entirely recent phenomenon. Now the fox sighting map of central London shows more foxes in the metropolis than in the Chiltern and Cotswold counties combined.

I am now prepared to predict that within 20 years the urban fox will be a proscribed animal, treated with the contempt now reserved for the larger rodents.

My areas of observation are still being patch-colonized; gaps are being filled; the population is increasing dramatically and the fox is no longer a discreet or night wanderer. I see foxes on the main streets of Teddington at the brightest of high noons. The high fecundity of three to four cubs per litter and their dispersal — teenage cubs are evicted by their parents to make their own way in the world — intensifies the colonization process.

Why am I worried? The rural fox population is identified, understood and moderately well-controlled by hunting. My fear is that future legislation may be hysterically enacted to control urban foxes if their



The sightings of one fox in Oxford gardens

pariah-like activities become too anti-social.

The ultimate and so far unspoken fear is that of zoonotic disease — disease passed from animals to humans — of which the fox is not a prime vector except for pseudo-tuberculosis and salmonellosis and, of course, rabies, of which Britain praise God, has been free largely through constant vigilance for half a century.

There is no proven scientific evidence in British veterinary history that the fox has been a vector of rabies. All the major epidemics of the late nineteenth century were most probably caused by rabid dogs, not even foxhounds.

But the proximity of fox, human and large populations of loved and cared-for urban pets should — must be — a consideration in what I believe will be the inevitable

control of urban foxes. Dare I mention that the Isle of Wight during the 1950s was for years free of myxomatosis until an inspired farmer had an idea...

I do not know the factors which fill the gaps in this odd equation except that until someone can find a reasonable alternative which ensures equal conservation — legislation is not enough — and I have been pondering the problem for 20 years without reaching an adequate conclusion, rural fox hunting must be allowed to continue. It is not the rural fox that worries me. It is his urbanized cousin who is not hunted.

James Preston

The author is a member of The Mammal Society. He does not hunt, shoot or fish. © Times Newspapers, 1981.

The wet Tories of Norway

Geoffrey Smith

For some time thinking Conservatives in Britain have had a nightmare — that their party might go the way of Scandinavian Conservatives: apparently one of nature's minorities, with a loyal following but out of the mainstream of politics. I well remember the extraordinary mixture of hope and hopelessness I encountered in their ranks on my first visit to Scandinavia to cover the Norwegian election of 1965. They were confident that after many years of Labour rule a non-socialist coalition was about to be installed in office — and they were right.

They were the largest of the non-socialist parties. They had the most able politicians and they were eager. So when the conversation turned to who would be prime minister in the coalition, I suggested that it might be one of their leaders. "Oh no," I was told, "that would be impossible!" They bore a stigma and they knew it.

But now a purely Conservative government has just taken over in Oslo, the first time that the party has been in office by itself in Norway since 1927. In 1965 I met the party's young, self-confident, articulate general secretary, Mr Kaare Willoch. This week I talked again to Mr Willoch in Oslo, still self-confident and articulate, and at 53 still almost young, but now Prime Minister.

What can explain such a dramatic change of fortune? Is there such a strong right-wing tide flowing through the western world, with Mrs Thatcher ruling here and President Reagan in the White House, that not even Norway can resist it? Or may we be about to see a reversal of roles, with British Conservatives looking a trifle enviously at how their shrewd counterparts in Norway manage to govern with such little fuss?

Any comparison between this Norwegian government and either Mrs Thatcher or



Mr Willoch: a mistake in relying on growth?

Mr Reagan should be handled with care. Mr Willoch does not offer the rhetoric of the radical right but the language of gradualism. He and his colleagues are rather in the position of the Churchill Conservative government elected in 1951. It had to convince the British public, which still associated the party with the Depression between the wars, that it was safe to have the Conservatives in government. Now the Norwegian Conservatives have to reassure a country accustomed to Labour rule that it is safe to have them in office.

Yet it will not be enough for the Norwegian Government to provide safe administration. If it cannot bring about certain changes in society it will come to be regarded as failing in its

central purpose, a mere interlude in the long story of Labour rule. That was the fate of the 1965 coalition, which managed to change only the faces that took the decisions. Norway is a country that must well have become — too comfortable for its own good. It floats on oil. It has a high standard of living, and a wide range of public services, benefits and subsidies. But it also suffers from high personal taxation, blunted incentives, heavy public expenditure and much regulation.

The Government wants to reduce its liabilities. But how can it do so without causing such pain as to remove the impression that this is a safe and acceptable administration in a country where the world consensus represents so much? That is the dilemma of modern Conservatism in Norway, but not only in Norway.

The "commitments" with which Mr Willoch came to office will have a familiar ring to British Conservatives. Personal taxes to be lowered, defence expenditure to be increased — by 4 per cent a year in real terms, 1 per cent more than the official target — and no addition to the budget deficit. How can all these objectives be met without cutting public spending other than defence to a painful degree?

Indeed, can they be met at all without breaking another commitment, to preserve the basic elements of the welfare state?

The Government has two answers to its dilemma. The first is a simple recognition that it cannot achieve all its goals in the short run. A revised budget that will be presented to the Storting next Wednesday will provide for only a small reduction in personal taxes from the levels proposed by Labour and a slight increase in defence spending to demonstrate good

intentions. A start will be made in reducing food subsidies, but there will be no dramatic cuts.

So far so good. The Government does not look as if it will blunder into error simply for the sake of starting with a bang. For the longer term it puts its faith in growth. Its theory is that with economic expansion it should be possible to devote a proportion of the additional income each year to personal tax cuts and higher defence spending, without needing to savage other forms of public spending.

It is a sensible strategy if the growth materializes. It stands a better chance of doing so in Norway, with her oil, than in many other countries. But it is, nevertheless, the expression of a pious hope, rather than a policy, for any government in the western world these days to base its entire strategy on the assumption of growth.

What if it does not materialize? Already one notices some hedging of bets among other ministers. They "still hope that we can stick to our promise" on defence spending, rather than expressing absolute conviction. Perhaps as time goes on there will be a more general lowering of sights. There will be another option if growth does not offer a painless solution. That is not to cut spending, but more rigorously the various transfer payments, particularly the many subsidies, that form a high proportion of total public spending. But that would require a political will that is not yet apparent. The chances are that when it comes to the test the Government will be Scandinavian before it is Conservative — giving priority to preserving a broad body of support for its policies rather than achieving its more distinctive goals, unless growth makes all things easy. Mr Willoch and his colleagues are more likely to provide an example to other governments of how to govern acceptably than of how to transform the legacy of social democracy.

Few public figures achieve the distinction of being called on the one hand, a saint, and a bastard on the other. Canon John Collins is one.

This turbulent priest, whose benign smile masks a relish for rough political infighting, has on occasion earned the plaudits and the wrath of entire governments in various parts of the world. When he retires today after 33 years as Canon of St Paul's he completes one dimension of career that continues to provoke extremes of approbation and condemnation.

Once described by Winston Churchill as "either a fool or a communist" and once seized by the lapels and physically shaken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Geoffrey Fisher (he later apologized), Canon Collins first became controversial as a founder of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. He was its first chairman in 1958 and Michael Foot, Bertrand Russell, Kingsley Martin and J. B. Priestley led the Aldermaston marches and addressed rallies of up to 100,000 in Trafalgar Square. He soon became a hero to the doves and an ogre to the hawks.

Still a supporter of CND, he has long yielded his leading role in the movement to younger campaigners. With his retirement at the age of 75 from the governing body of St Paul's, the Cathedral is administered by a Chapter consisting of a dean and four canons — he will concentrate on leading the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa. When he founded the fund he earned the fury of the South African government far beyond its usual resentment of anti-apartheid clergymen in Britain.

They are a distinguished line — the list includes such formidable names as Michael Scott, Trevor Huddleston and Ambrose Reeves — but Collins has become the most hated of them all among white supporters of the South African government, not only for preaching against apartheid from the pulpit of St

Paul's but for his long leadership of "Defence and Aid" and its practical programme to fund the legal costs of South Africans charged under the apartheid laws.

Pretoria could dismiss the sermons as rhetoric, but it could not dismiss the fact that black dissidents started being represented in court by able lawyers. This meant that the State, formerly relying on the complexity of the racial laws for quick convictions, had to start doing its homework before prosecution.

This led to greater publicity for such trials at a time when South African courts still functioned through fairly orthodox legal procedures in spite of the unorthodoxy of the new apartheid statutes, and the nature of these laws was therefore revealed to the world. Pretoria's propagandists put about the thought, echoed often by the Canon's detractors in Britain, that the Canon had made himself a captive of the far left to raise funds from communist countries for anti-apartheid work. In fact the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa gets most of its money from the West.

London has been the headquarters of the fund from the beginning, although it was only in recent years that Britain became one of the donor governments. The fund grew out of the Christian Action movement started in 1946 by the nucleus of an Oxford fellowship in which Collins had been active, and its first major fund raising drive was for legal defence fees in the marathon "treason trial" of Nelson Mandela and other dissidents which began in 1956 and dragged on for five years until the last of the 156 accused were acquitted.

It was the controversy occasioned by his involvement in anti-apartheid politics as much as by his role in CND that provoked Dr Fisher to



Canon Collins: never a dull moment

try with all the ecclesiastical influence of Lambeth Palace to bring the rebellious canon to heel, disputing the Collins contention that Christianity is meaningless if isolated from the general condition, including the political condition, of humanity.

John Collins was not always a rebel with a radical tinge. Born into a high Tory family, he travelled the traditional public school route to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself academically and became chaplain of his college after his ordination. He firmly believed in the virtues of the Establishment as the highest framework within which the well-being of Britain could be assured.

It was during the 1930s that he started repudiating elements of Tory dogma and by 1938, when he moved to Oxford, to become Dean of

Oriel, he began to perceive himself as a political maverick. At the time of Munich he was so impatient of Chamberlain's compromises and so outspoken in supporting the Churchill position that his colleagues in the common room called him "Fire-eating John". Later, when Collins was in the RAF and organized lectures by Allied ambassadors, including the Soviet ambassador, on the war effort, Churchill made his remark implying foolishness or communist leanings.

During his days at Oxford, Collins had ministered to students with problems, and when 19-year-old Diana Elliot needed counselling over a boy friend, Collins, then 32, took over the boy. His role, he himself, with a Brahms symphony as background music and a Wolseley car as bait.

She too came from a staunchly Conservative family, and they warned her against marrying a clergyman. "You'll have such a dull life, dear," they said. "You'll be bored to death." "Bored?" says Diana Collins today. "Little did they know!"

She is a full partner in his campaigns against apartheid, nuclear weapons and whatever else arouses their joint ire. They have four children — Andrew, a barrister, Mark, a doctor, Richard, a dancer, and Peter, a mathematician — and were reluctant to leave their Wren home in Amen Court, with all its 33 years of family memories, which went with being Canon of St Paul's.

Though he ceases at mid-night to be Canon of St Paul's he will no doubt continue to be called Canon Collins and to look the part. He has long known how to do better — to erase the mischief from his face and assume his surprised role to greet the Queen Mother as the door of the great cathedral.

The author was formerly editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, South Africa, and fled to Britain in 1978. © Times Newspapers Limited, 1981

Kids don't stop dying when they stop being news

"When the public sees pictures of starving children," says Angela Rippon, "they give very generously. But when that country no longer makes the headlines there are still children who are starving."

She saw how our Bangladeshi Children's Nutrition Unit could turn "starving, six-month-old babies" into chubby children in just six weeks. "We were enormously impressed," she said.

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Forty-eight years with one newspaper is, to say the least, unusual. In the old days, before university careers of officers suggested journalism as an alternative to the Army, Service and Fleet Street was still a raffish place, a man who worked for the same paper even for ten years was regarded as a stick-in-the-mud. I was always editor when colleagues switched from one paper to another and boasted about their magnificent salary increases.

In self-defence, I used to say that I had changed my mind frequently that they had changed titles; messenger, reporter, foreign correspondent in more countries than I care to remember over a period of 24 years, etcetera, etcetera, as well as nearly seven years in the army.

My four children were born overseas, in Singapore, Delhi, Bonn and Washington. I covered wars in Kashmir, Israel, Korea, Malaya and Indo-China; mounted a one-man expedition into the higher Himalayas when Hillary was lost on Makalu; and penetrated the jungles of Brazil with a working party cutting a trace for the Trans-Amazonian highway.

I lived with a Bedouin tribe on the Jordan-Saudi Arabian border; flew below sea level (I leave it to the reader to work that one out); survived a nasty air crash; travelled as deck passenger in the South China Sea; and took tea with Chou En lai and dined at the White House.

Hardly a stick-in-the-mud, but enough of defensiveness. I stayed with the paper because it was *The Times*, one of the world's greatest newspapers which gave its writers a remarkable freedom to report the world as they saw it.

Not that I had a choice at the beginning. I grew up in London's dockland and wanted to be a sailor, but my father had been a sailor. The *Times* and I was expected

to follow in his footsteps. He died when I was five, but *The Times* did not forget and before my fifteenth birthday I was hired as a messenger. (One of my duties was to open the front door for the paper's editors when they arrived in the morning; alas, a courtesy which had lapsed long before I became deputy editor.)

Some members of the staff seem to have forgotten that *The Times* once enjoyed a golden age, but I cannot remember one. True, at that time we were printed on good paper and typographical errors were rare. We always caught the trains, and we carried on an industrial dispute. It might seem like a golden age, but the paper was rather stuffy and the editorial staff was divided into gentlemen and players.

The gentlemen, the editors and leader writers, were cloistered in box-lined rooms with double windows and large fireplaces replenished in winter by respectful and elderly messengers from polished brass scuttles.

This class attitude was reflected in the columns of the paper. There were many sacred cows; for instance, the Eton wall game had to be reported every year. Looking back through the files, the paper's view of the world was extraordinarily narrow.

In a way, we were the house magazine of the British Empire. A lazy Foreign Secretary did not have to read his boxes; much of the information he required was in *The Times*. Convenient for him, but not always interesting for the paying reader.

The paper was also paternalistic, which was not as bad as it may now be seen. The proprietor, then Major J. A. Astor before his elevation to the Lords, annually entered

the entire staff and their wives and girl friends. The widows and orphans were invited, and they were given a Christmas party every year. Paternalism might help to explain why I was promoted to reporter after the war. It was all the more surprising because there was not a vacancy in the reporters' room. Money was tight, but Donald Tyerman, the deputy editor, wanted to build up a young staff and he and Frank Waters, the assistant manager, fiddled the budget to pay me the NUJ minimum of 12 guineas a week and half-a-crown (twelve and a half pence) a day expenses.

I joined the gentlemen in 1947 when I was sent to India to help cover its independence and the bloodshed which followed the division of the sub-continent. Foreign correspondents were then regarded as a strange breed, exotic exotics, who preferred to live and work outside Britain, but gentlemen nevertheless.

No doubt this now seems quaint, a newspaper version of *Upstairs, Downstairs*, but despite those coal fires and sacred cows, the gentlemen were not great and painful changes were inevitable for the paper and the country. They showed a greater presence than editors of other papers, and for a while we were known as the *Fourteen Princes*. They also knew that the paper's view of the world had to be broadened, which may have persuaded them to send me abroad after less than a year as a reporter.

They took a chance. Ralph Deskin, the Foreign News Editor, said that it took only a few minutes to appoint a foreign correspondent, and often 20 years to get rid of him. I had the makings of a good reporter, but had little, perhaps too little, respect for established authority. Certainly I never allowed it to get between me and the news. It must have pained some of them, but they fully supported me when the complaints came in from Delhi, MacArthur's Korean war headquarters, the British colonial administration in Malaya and the West German Government in Bonn.

Unlike some colleagues on other papers, I did not have to look over my shoulder. The support was also there, even when I was accused of being a communist. William Casey, who succeeded Robert Barrington-Ward as editor in 1948, knew that I had some French, Basque, blood and gently brushed aside ambassadorial complaints by telling them that "Basques" were against all governments.

The *Times* had of course always trusted its correspondents, except for that dreadful lapse in the thirties when the reports of the Berlin correspondent were ignored, but Tyerman and others knew that I accepted the disciplines of the paper.

More than that, they must have known that I had been captivated, even seduced, by *The Times*. Not because it was the best newspaper, but because we all disliked, but because of those disciplines, its history and past giants such as Barnes, Delane and Russell, especially William Howard Russell, the first and greatest foreign war correspondent.

The pay was poor, but no young foreign correspondent worth his salt could not but try to follow in that great Anglo-Irishman's footsteps. At the beginning of the American Civil War his report of the first battle of Bull Run was a model of vivid reporting. He took on the established authority whenever necessary, and his coverage of the Crimean War brought down the Aberdeen ministry and persuaded Nurse Nightingale to go out to take care of the wounded.

The paper made further progress under the editorship of Sir William Haley. He and Tyerman dragged it into the second half of the twentieth century and pointed it in the right direction. This could have been our golden age, but quick as we were to adjust to the unknown future, the company did not have sufficient funds to build on what they had achieved.

The crunch came in the mid-fifties when the board decided to rebuild old Printing House Square. Admittedly it was a slum, apart from those book-lined rooms, but Haley argued that available resources should be devoted to improving the paper by increasing the number of pages and hiring more writers. Journalists, rightly said, would work anywhere and under any conditions, as long as they

were helping to produce a good paper. He was over-ruled, and the money was spent on building a new office block. News was put on the front page and the editorial content broadened and deepened, but without reserves the paper was vulnerable and was eventually sold to the Thomson Organization. Arguably it was a terrible mistake. The late Lord Thomson was a very considerable man, but within a few years after his death the publication of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sun* supplements was suspended for nearly a year because of an indecisive battle with the production unions.

The company was sold again, to Rupert Murdoch, an experienced newspaper proprietor, who appointed Harold Evans as editor. The future is still uncertain, but the paper has been greatly improved, and if there is any fairness in this world it should become the greatest newspaper in the world and not just one of the greatest.

I would have liked to have helped, but there comes a time when one generation is expected to give way to another. At least I have had a point of view, and the younger men and women whom I was in a position to help, as Tyerman and other members of an earlier generation, helped me, and the newcomers I have met are fully capable of improving the paper.

Journalists can be compared to old movies. It is not true that they don't make them like that any more. The new generation are just as good as the old, perhaps better. With luck, and they and *The Times* surely deserve it after the recent dreadful years, they will create a golden age by the time they celebrate its 200th anniversary in 1983. I wish them well.



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THE FUTILITY OF TERROR

Terrorism breeds fallacies as much as it degrades its perpetrators and offends human life and dignity. It is not uncommon among some professing liberals to assume that there must somewhere be a justifiable grievance, behind violent acts of terror and a sneaking feeling that violence somehow will triumph in the end. The Times which has this week been carrying a special series of articles on terrorism, regards these views as not merely woolly, but wrong and corrupting. It is therapeutic for the case for terror to be faced and seen for what it is.

Political crimes of violence are subject to a law of diminishing returns. The IRA seems to have learned this over the suicidal hunger strikes, but it has not apparently drawn parallel conclusions about indiscriminate bombing. The first bomb, like the first martyr's death, has some kind of impact on Government and public opinion. Subsequent acts do not pile up a pervasive pressure, however — quite the contrary. On the mainland, as in Ulster itself, political terrorism so reckless of innocent life causes increased revulsion. It does not weaken resolve. It strengthens it. Opinion polls are only one source of evidence for this, though they are impressive.

This is bound to be the case where terrorist groups lack any significant degree of popular support—even passive support—and where the authority they face is sustained by its public beliefs firmly in its own objectives. For these reasons, the history of urban terrorism in the Western world has been very largely a history of futility. The Baader-Meinhof Gang in West Germany found no echo whatever among the people on whose behalf they claimed to be engaging in acts of violence against the state. The state, for its part, responded to Baader-Meinhof with the determination which any soundly-based democratic system is entitled to use in self-defence.

Conversely, of course, political violence has tended to be effective in circumstances where the authority under attack is weak, and where the population concerned has suffered from the kind of injustice upon which extremists can feed—where the terrorists, in Mao's words, swim in a friendly sea. The use of terrorism in the post-war world by national liberation movements proved effective for these reasons. During the period of de-colonization, small nationalist groups prepared to use violent means were locked in struggle with metropolitan powers which, not having their roots in the colony — lacked the will to

resist, despite the resources at their disposal. In some cases, indeed, the metropolitan power came to sympathise with the cause of rebellion, namely self-determination for a population under alien rule.

The IRA would argue that it finds itself in just such a colonial situation, and that its use of violence will triumph. But the fatal flaw in this argument is that the IRA does not in fact represent the aspirations of a majority struggling to be free. On the contrary, it seeks to impose a change of sovereignty on a large and stable majority that emphatically rejects it. The "metropolitan" power — Britain — is not denying the right of self-determination to a colony, it is vindicating the right of self-determination of a province. Even if — and this is not conceded — the unit for self-determination is taken to be Ireland as a whole, the IRA still lacks any valid claim to represent that voice.

It is considerations of this kind which have led the United Nations to take the view that acts of terror which are directed against a legitimate government and do not reflect a real grievance are reprehensible, while those undertaken in the course of a national liberation struggle are not. It is difficult to sustain such precise distinctions. Clearly the planting of bombs by the IRA in the centre of London or Belfast, with attendant risks to innocent life, falls into the first category. But is it right to suppose, as the UN inclines to do, that terrorism undertaken by the Palestine Liberation Organization or the South West Africa Peoples Organization is different in kind? Swapo, it is true, claims to be fighting on behalf of an indigenous population in South West Africa (Namibia). It has support. But Pretoria would, with justice, contest Swapo's claim to represent all Namibians, something which can only be tested in elections.

The case of the PLO is more complex. It undoubtedly represents a large proportion of Palestinian opinion on the West Bank and in the diaspora, but it also claims sovereignty over a territory which is already occupied by a legal and internationally recognized state, namely Israel. The PLO has itself confused matters by refusing — so far — to make clear whether it seeks self-determination for the Palestinians in the whole of former Palestine, or only in part of it. If the latter, then PLO terrorism directed against Israeli occupation of the West Bank — which is illegal — may be said to have some legitimacy as an act of war, at least in UN terms. In practice, however, PLO terrorism has proved just as counter-productive as IRA

terrorism, since it has made Israelis apprehensive about the very idea of a Palestinian state.

Moreover, even if Swapo or PLO terrorism is held to be a justified act of war, rather than an unjustified attack on a civilian population, there can be little agreement about which targets are "legitimate". The killing of unarmed civilians is at all times wrong, and cowardly. Nothing can condone attacks on school buses or airports, whatever any United Nations General Assembly may say, however exemplary the motive might appear to be. But under what circumstances is the ambushing of a military convoy or the assassination of a government official to be condoned; and who is to decide whether the grievance thus expressed is real or imagined?

The most worrying aspect of such obstacles to definition, is that they have paralysed all efforts by international bodies to get to grips with terrorist acts. To some extent the Council of Europe's 1977 Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism is an honourable exception. None the less, several European countries, including Ireland, have dissented from its reference to "offences inspired by political motives".

It is possible to see why a Hungarian in 1936, or an Afghan in 1981, might approve this equivocation, but it is hard to see how democratic states can justify any cant which inhibits cooperation against so-called "transnational terrorism". If the IRA, the Japanese Red Army, and other urban terrorist groups can pool their resources under the bloody patronage of Libya, it will be pathetic if democratic governments do not concert their resistance effectively.

But important though policing is inside and across borders, it is a mistake to believe that this is all that is necessary. Three other responses are required. There must be public vigilance against the bomber, but against the cynical capitalist as well. And there must be support and encouragement for politics in the best sense, for the painstaking search for resolving grievances and compromising differences. This is what the Western powers have been trying to do with Namibia and for the Palestinians; and it should be noted that the PLO, now forswearing terrorism at least formally, has advanced its cause more rapidly than in earlier years. And let it be noted well that terrorism can never put a grievance right. Politics has to do that. Terrorism may win attention but it often destroys the cause it claims to serve.

POLITICS FAILS TO STOP PLAY

A sigh of relief will escape lovers of cricket in many countries at the announcement that England's tour of India will take place after all. Had it been prevented much more would have been lost than the prospect of an interesting winter's cricket. The whole pattern of Test cricket as we have come to know it would have been in jeopardy.

The tour would not have been called off because England insisted on maintaining cricket contacts with South Africa. The two countries have not played each other since the MCC tour of 1968-69 was cancelled because of the D'Oliveira affair. England very properly refused to allow the government of another country to determine who should be permitted to be a member of the touring party. Since then the English cricket authorities have gone further. Not only do they play no Test cricket against South Africa, but they warn cricketers eligible to play for

England not to take part in any international or representative matches in that country. But to do more than that would have been an intolerable infringement of individual rights. If a cricketer wishes to coach or to play as an individual in South Africa, or in any other country, that is up to him. For England to have been blackmailed into dropping, or refraining from choosing, any player who had done so would have been to surrender the very principle that was upheld in the D'Oliveira affair.

That would have been impossible. So if the Indian Government had insisted, the effect would have been to rupture cricketing relations between India and England. Perhaps India could still have toured England. But there would have been a question mark even over that, and it would have been a step further from there to a deplorable division between the white cricketing nations and the others.

That has been avoided, and avoided on honourable terms. It has been fashionable for many years in this country to assume that cricket administrators are blessed with no gift beyond the recollection of how they used to play. Their conduct in this instance has belied that criticism. The cricketing authorities in India have consistently made clear their wish that the tour should proceed: they have not been the ones making difficulties. The authorities in England have been equally keen that the tour should go ahead, but not at any price. They have now secured the conclusion for which they have been striving without any sacrifice of principle. It must now be hoped that the episode can be consigned to history and that a memorable tour will confirm the cricketing bonds between the two countries. At least this sorry affair has shown how much they are valued on both sides.

BRENT BLAZES THE TRAIL

Local government is overweight and a burden on our backs, but let it not be said that it altogether lacks compassion. Take Brent as a warning, not to say heating, example. The London borough of Brent has enclosed with its demands for the payment of supplementary rates (the notorious Livingstone levy) advertising matter from a confidential loans company — 32.5 per cent per annum, and with general interest rates at Reagan levels which could be fairer than that?

None of our great public utilities; gas, water, electricity, the new yellow telephone company, has thought of that, much as they massage their customer relations. Yet a bridging loan to carry over to the next quarter's statement is just what more and more of their customers require. Brent's

example is particularly commendable. It is a Labour controlled council but that has not prevented it from making available to its ratepayers the services of a private money-lender. It takes a bit of time for a council to set up a department of its own for the making of confidential loans on a personalized basis: extra staff of the right calibre must be recruited, premises found, and the whole operation cleared with Nalco. But here a council has identified an emerging need, recognized its urgency, and cut through party dogma to achieve the interim arrangements described above. This is local improvisation at its best.

Yet just as Mrs Thatcher is shy of taking credit for the remorselessly compassionate

increase in public expenditure which has occurred, and is continuing under her government, so it is with Brent. A spokesman is reported as saying that the scheme is not ideal. "We would have sent something like literature for *Encyclopaedia Britannica* if we could. But we had no option." This is hard to follow. An *Encyclopaedia* is a ready help in time of trouble, but if you are stuck for the sum you are required to pay for other people's bus and tube journeys there is not much the *Britannica* can do for you beyond filling you in on the meaning of the expression "distress warrant". A confidential loan is more to the point. If the councillors are too modest to draw attention to themselves, others must do so. Well done Brent.

New plans for Namibia

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative). Sir, Dr Crocker's proposals (report and leading article, October 29) for a new independence seem on paper at least, to provide a reasonable compromise between the views of the opposing sides. The difficulty, as you rightly say, lies in how far the protection offered by entrenched clauses in any constitution can be made effective. Here much will turn on the wider environment in which Namibian independence might take place.

If a Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) Government were to take office in Windhoek, the neighbouring Angola remained a one-party Marxist state under Soviet/Cuban control, the risks to South Africa and to other Western interests could be unacceptably high. There would be little to stop such a government setting up a one-party state and establishing African Nationalist Congress guerrilla bases on its territory with Soviet/Cuban support.

If, on the other hand, the Soviet/Cuban presence were withdrawn from Angola and the non-Marxist parties — Dr Savimbi's Unita and Mr Holden Roberto's FwL — were included in the Angolan political process, hopefully by the same sort of electoral arrangements as are proposed for Namibia, the risks would be very greatly reduced.

The contact group of five must of course concentrate on the specifically Namibian proposals which they are instructed to negotiate. But if their work is to be brought to full fruition it will be necessary for the Western Powers to ensure that South African withdrawal from Namibia is matched by a Soviet/Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

By the same token the West will need assurances that similar safeguards to those proposed for the minority groups in Namibia are also made available to the opposing parties in Angola. To insist, as the Africans do, that "colonialism" remains entrenched in Angola would be a major and very dangerous defeat for the free world.

Yours faithfully, JULIAN AMERY, House of Commons, October 29.

Farm tenancies

From Mr J. E. Hooson. Sir, In rejecting the NFU/CIA (Country Landowners' Association) package for landlord-tenant reform (report, October 24) the Labour subcommittee have not only killed hopes of a greater number of tenancies being available in the future but have also compromised the existing criterion for existing tenants. It was in order to move away from the "open-market value" criterion, with its scarcity and key money element, to one which took account of the farming capacity of the land that the NFU, representing tenant farmers, agreed to a new formula of life-time tenancies for new letting.

Certainly it creates two classes of tenants, with the possibility of the successors under the 1976 Act and those who knowingly accept farms that their successors may well have to surrender on their deaths.

The alternative, which presents declining acres of let land, is far fewer farms being let at all. It is the view of both sides of the industry that a growing number with life security is infinitely better than rapidly reducing numbers of "100 year tenants", especially since all tenants, new and existing, would enjoy better rent arbitration.

It is to be hoped that these points are reconsidered when the executive deliberates next month. Whilst all this talk takes place the let sector dwindles and rent arbitrations continue on the present basis. Even though the latter has been a success for the Queen's Speech of Nov. 1982, let us hope that dogma, prejudice or ideology do not prevent a sensible solution to a problem which is as much a social structure in the countryside as economics.

If we fail, future generations will justifiably say we all fiddled whilst Rome burnt. Yours sincerely, JOHN E. HOOSON, chairman, Public Affairs Committee of England and Wales, National Farmers' Union, Knightsbridge, SW1, October 24.

Christians and the bomb

From the Reverend E. H. Chitty. Sir, Ronald Butt ("Arms questions the CND must answer" October 29) speaks of a "cruelly sentimentalised Christianity", and it is, if I believe, "man must needs look the higher when he sees it". Sometimes he crucifies it.

I was a pacifist and conscientious objector in the last war and served in Bomb Disposal and the RAMC. In France my Red Cross armband did not save me from a burst from a machine-gun, nor did I expect it to. Despite many studies of animal behaviour passive resistance or surrender is not necessarily "disarming". It can provoke violent reactions in human beings. For me Christian pacifism is a spiritual vocation and follows its own paradoxical logic. Those who feel called this way can only respond in trust and let God make what he will of their obedience. It was never a political policy, though in CND "true pacifists" (Mr Butt's phrase) will march with unexpected companions.

Yours sincerely, ERNEST CHITTY, Flat 2, 8 Adamson Road, Hampstead, NW3, October 29.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protecting the Antarctic wilderness

From Mr James Dawson

Sir, The experience of oil consortiums endeavouring to extract oil and natural gas from the icy regions of the North Slope of Alaska are germane to the debate concerning the Antarctic wilderness. Moving icebergs are the potent enemy of seabed pipelines carrying the oil to depots for tanker collection.

These difficulties apply equally to oilfields off the Labrador/Newfoundland coastal areas, of great and natural beauty unchanged since Viking times. "Iceberg alley" from the calving of Greenland bergs renders surface oilrigs and seabed pipelines so hazardous as to be almost commercially impossible. Costs in this area are 70 per cent higher than in the North Sea.

Commercial exploitation of the Antarctic, in real terms, is impractical while present and imagined engineering techniques in ice-prone areas apply. Nuclear submarine tankers to carry oil and natural gas from the North Slope of Alaska and Canada have recently been mooted for under-ice navigation.

This is a repeat of a public relations exercise, in 1968, by the General Dynamics Corporation for under-ice oil tanker submarines. It did not advance from the drawing board, being fraught with navigational difficulties among others.

Whilst oil and natural gas reserves are finite, as any mining operation, it will be many years before ice problems in oil extraction, psychological as well as physical, become a practical commercial reality. Shale oils are only now emerging as commercially interesting, after many years of rejection.

The therapeutic affect of the still silent areas of the world, is

known to few people. Glacier Bay National Park, in Alaska, framed by the Fairweather range of mountains, dusted with fresh snow in the rare sunshine is a sight that imprisons itself on the mind.

Tourism in Alaska, on the doorstep of America's west coast, is booming. The Alaskan and American governments have rationed the number and frequency of cruise ships to this and other beautiful national parks in the interests of the breeding of the threatened humpback whale; at present the permitted figure of cruise ships is 89.

The US National Park Service's officers are zealous and knowledgeable in defending the sanctity of Glacier Bay with its five glaciers, and help both scientists and tourists to appreciate the complexity of the life chains in their parish.

The same care could, and should, be exercised in Antarctica. The national park principle could be enlarged to international parks over large areas, where penguins and sea birds would be protected, as they are in areas of Alaska. A wilderness need not be confined to a few islands, but should be dedicated to scientists, teachers and conservationists supporting legislators.

The enormous difficulties attending the gaining of commercial profit from oil and gas in the northern icecap area are child's play when compared with those to be faced in Antarctica.

Yours faithfully, JAMES DAWSON, Honorary Secretary, British Chapter, Explorers Club, P.O. Box 45, Tower Place, London, EC3, October 29.

Staying aloft

From Mr S. Higashi

Sir, I am not concerned with Mr Atkinson's assessment of the current fortunes of British shipbuilders in his letter of October 7, but I must reply to his criticisms of the Japanese shipbuilding industry.

Japan has never implemented measures with the intention of monopolising the world shipbuilding market. The Japanese share of world shipbuilding increased to the extent it did in the early 1960s because the industry made great efforts to increase productivity and to meet the needs of shipowners with more modern facilities. Shipowners appreciated this improvement and placed many orders with Japanese shipbuilders.

True, Japan provided shipbuilding facilities for big tankers in the early 1970s, but then so did European countries, and nobody could have foreseen the 1973 oil crisis. Mr Atkinson may need reminding that, following this crisis, Japan was the first shipbuilding country to cut back capacity by 35 per cent in fact. Mr Atkinson's allegation that "Japan started the subsidy race in 1962 by the introduction of cheap export credit" I would only say that since 1963 Japan has

taken an active part in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) and was amongst the OECD countries who established the 1969 understanding on ship export credits, an understanding which, to my knowledge, all OECD members, including Japan, have since applied.

Mr Atkinson has misunderstood the situation in stating that Japanese shipbuilding is preparing for "a new round of expansionism, about 6200 (sterling) in fact". This figure is an approximation of one put forward as a likely investment figure by the Japanese shipbuilding press.

Furthermore, although Japanese shipbuilding companies intend to allocate a very low percentage of this investment to renovating outdated shipbuilding facilities, the greater part will be allocated to their other activities which are quite separate from shipbuilding. Indeed they are prohibited by law from expanding shipbuilding facilities without government permission. To quote it in connection with shipbuilding alone is therefore gross exaggeration.

Yours faithfully, S. HIGASHI, Director General, Japan Ship Centre (Jetro), 24 Eschenape, EC3, October 26.

Sir Roger Hollis

From Mr Chapman Pincher

Sir, Your letter from Sir Martin Furnival Jones and Mr C. A. G. Simkins (October 21) provides the first official confirmation of the claim in my book, *They Trade in Treachery*, that Sir Roger Hollis, who succeeded Sir Martin as Director General of MI5, was interrogated on suspicion of being a spy. The Prime Minister in her statement to Parliament admitted only that Sir Roger had been investigated. MI5's response to suspicion of espionage is divided into three stages. The suspect is first subjected to investigation carried out, as far as possible, without his knowledge. If the findings appear to support the suspicion he is then interviewed. This takes the form of discussions usually carried out in a friendly manner. Interviews usually lead to further investigation. If these prove positive the suspect is then subjected to interrogation, a more direct and often hostile form of examination intended to induce admissions and, hopefully, confession.

The confirmation that Sir Roger

was recalled from retirement, as he was in 1970, to be subjected to interrogation, which I know to have been quite routine. Most of those who carried out the inquiries over the previous six years believed the internal intelligence evidence to be so weighty that Sir Roger might confess, which he did not.

When Sir Martin alleges that there was "not a shred of evidence" that Sir Roger had been disloyal he can only mean legal evidence of such a nature that it could have been brought into a British court of law. There was no legal evidence against Fuchs or Blake until they confessed during interrogation. It was lack of legal evidence which induced Mr Harold Macmillan to clear Philby in Parliament in 1955.

Yours faithfully, CHAPMAN PINCHER, Church House, 16 Church Street, Kintbury, Newbury, Berkshire, October 21.

Architecture Studies

From Mr Owen Luder

Sir, On July 22, you published a letter from me about the University Grants Committee's guidance on cuts in the university sector of higher education in which I expressed the hope that any rationalization should be in the national interest be truly rational and national. I believed that architectural education would stand the test better than many disciplines.

Now we have a tragic example of the crazy situation into which we are getting ourselves. A proposal is to come before the Senate of the University of Bristol that the School of Architecture be closed.

The UGC itself went only so far as to suggest that there should be discussions about cooperation between the schools in Bath and Bristol. I understand it was made clear that any cuts should not be so large as to threaten their viability.

It cannot be in the interests of the country, of higher education or of professional education to allow arbitrary closure of valuable disciplines. The RIBA can see no justification for random and expedient attacks upon the pattern of architectural education and the destruction of a school whose reputation stands high.

The secretary of State and the Chairman of the UGC should

make it clear that they did not intend there to be haphazard closures of this kind.

Yours faithfully, OWEN LUDER, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W1, October 29.

False fire

From Mr Paul Ferris

Sir, thanks to BBC 1's "Fighter Pilot" (October 28) we know what some of those low-flying military aircraft that swarm over Welsh hill country are up to. A Buccaneer pilot was seen being briefed for (and then making) a simulated rocket attack on Welsh nationalists who were messing about with transmitters. What fun.

It might be a shade more tactful, though, for the RAF to stick to battles between Red Force and Blue Force. Most of the Welsh, myself included, are not nationalists in any political sense of the word. But that makes such a scenario for British planes in friendly skies all the more inept. Why give hostages to extremists?

Yours faithfully, PAUL FERRIS, 26 Roehampton Court, Queens Ride, SW13, October 29.

Expatriate art treasures

From Mr Maurice E Cooke

Sir, The principle in the controversy whether Benin bronzes, the Elgin Marbles and certain Ethiopian documents should be returned to the country from which they were "looted" (letters, October 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28) is being lost in details. Details are important — notably the fact that the Elgin Marbles were bought, not "looted" — but the principle is more so. For the principle is both morally bad and politically disastrous.

It is morally bad because it rates nationalism above art, science and scholarship. Nothing could be less desirable than that all British art should remain in Britain, all Mexican in Mexico and all Ancient Greek in modern Greece and Turkey. Art, science and scholarship are for man, not nations.

The principle is politically disastrous because it could not be confined to art but must extend to territory. So the Americans must hand back their homeland to the Indians from whom they "looted" it; and the Anglosaxons: England to the Welsh; and the Welsh to . . . whoever they took it from.

These examples are fantasies but others are not. Alsace-Lorraine was "looted" by Louis XIV and has been part cause of three wars; should it cause a fourth? Ulster (according to the IRA) was "looted" by the Protestant settlers; and Palestine either by the Jews from the Arabs or by the Arabs from the Jews.

If time should confer good title then no man is secure in what he owns, and war is endemic. In these conditions, the Benin bronzes, the Elgin Marbles, and the Ethiopian documents will probably be destroyed.

Yours sincerely, M. E. COOKE, 5 Menai View Terrace, Holyhead Road, Bangor, Gwynedd, October 28.

From Professor Kenneth Kirkwood. Sir, "Stolen from the Royal Palace in Madrid in 1809". Such are the words written beside Goya's "El Medico" presently on display in the splendid Spanish exhibition in the National Gallery and on loan from the national galleries of Scotland. The words are printed also in the accompanying catalogue, *El Goya en Goya*, which supplies more detail of the picture's provenance, eg "the only certain tapestry cartoon by Goya not in the Prado, Madrid".

Commandable Scots! Forthrightly. . . Certainly the picture appears to be in excellent condition and to be cherished by the Scots. Yours truly, KENNETH KIRKWOOD, St Antony's College, Oxford, October 25.

Concern over Soviet Jew

From Lieutenant-Colonel P. Davis, RM (Retd)

Sir, May I report the latest travesty of justice which recently occurred in Kishinev, USSR? On May 30, 1981, Mr Vladimir Tsukerman was arrested outside the synagogue after attempting to lead a peaceful procession with some 40 men, women and children, to the Ministry of the Interior to protest against their repeated refusals to allow them to join their families in Israel.

Mr Tsukerman's wife and young child have lived in Israel for the past three years. After four months in prison Mr Tsukerman was tried on the charge of "causing a public disturbance", found guilty and sent to a labour camp for three years. There is no possibility of an appeal as the trial took place in the Moldavian Supreme Court.

Mr Tsukerman served in the Soviet Navy until 1975, hence my interest in his case. I, together with other retired Royal Naval and Royal Marines officers, wrote to the Soviet Ambassador on August 3 last to express our concern, but to date we have not had the courtesy of a reply.

Yours faithfully, PETER DAVIS, 29 Tuckton Road, Bournemouth, October 19.

Change of party

From Mr Bernard Denvir

Sir, Although it is more than a little naive in me to be so, I am disturbed by the implications in Lord Valizey's letter on Thursday (October 29) that his friends tell him that, had he delayed leaving the party which enabled him, "I might by now have found myself a cushy number on the SDP bandwagon".

He left that party at the moment of a general election, and with what can only be described as the minimum of reticence. It would seem that in thus commiserating with him his friends are displaying a remarkably consistent view of his motivation.

Yours &c, BERNARD DENVIR, 85 Knatchbull Road, SE5.

Taken in vain

From the Reverend W. T. Armstrong

Sir, The Dean of Hereford (October 27) must steel himself against even greater degradation of the queen of the sciences.

Some weeks ago, on BBC Television's *Ask the Family*, the usually literate Mr Robert Robinson was heard to say that, before the programme started, the staff had had a theological argument on whether the correct expression was "a dog's dinner" or "a dog's breakfast".

Yours faithfully, W. T. ARMSTRONG, Lower Beeding Vicarage, Horsham, West Sussex, October 29.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 30: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Paddington Station in the Royal Train this morning upon the conclusion of their tour of the Principality.

The Hon Edward Ades, Major John Winter, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

His Royal Highness, President of the Mary Rose Trust received Sir Eric Drake at Buckingham Palace.

This evening The Prince of Wales, International President, United World Colleges, gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace for students of Atlantic College.

His Royal Highness, later attended a performance of *Naika Ramayana* in aid of the Mountbatten Memorial Trust at the Wembley Conference Centre.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

The Princess Anne Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, the evening attended the *Lesco Dinner* at Grosvenor House, London, W1.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, for Antigua and Barbuda, and bade farewell to Her Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning on a visit of British Airways to represent The Queen at the Independence Celebrations of Antigua and Barbuda.

Her Royal Highness will also visit St Vincent.

The Lady Anne Tennant and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

A memorial service for Lady Brierley will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, November 10, at 11.30.

and Mrs R. J. Feilden, of Colchester Home Farm, Ducklington, Witney, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. J. H. Macey and Miss J. C. Patterson. The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Lieutenant-General Sir George and Lady Gordon Macey, of Gordon Castle, Colchester, Essex, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late General Sir William Stirling, of Stirling, of Stirling Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr R. P. Agnew and Miss A. M. Peppys. The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Dr and Mrs S. A. Agnew, of South Molton, Devon, and Anna, youngest daughter of the late Right Rev Christopher Peppys and of Mrs Peppys, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Mr N. D. Jamieson and Miss L. C. Gooling. The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Dr and Mrs P. M. Jamieson, of Fairholme, Kent, and Laura, daughter of the late Major General Sir John Gooling, of Brighthelm, Dulverton, Somerset.

Mr A. L. Senior and Miss C. J. Salkeld. The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Senior, of Moorwood's Hall Farm, Moorwood's Lane, Sheffield, and Jane, daughter of Mrs Rachel Salkeld, of Keston Lodge, Milborne Port, Dorset, and the late Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Salkeld.

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The European roots of ecumenical change

Three centuries celebrated in Germany, Hallifax in England and Leo XIII in the Vatican. But the concept was still unfamiliar and the vision still clouded. We can see today that things became clearer after the end of the War. In England we had the Lambeth Bishops' Appeal for Reunion in 1920 and, soon after, the Faith and Order conferences paved the way ahead for all who were Catholic, who remained on their own ground, symbolized by "the Prisoner of the Vatican", almost to the eve of the second world upheaval.

The careers of our three men illustrate several gradual approaches to change. Roncalli, after serving briefly in the Indian army, was for a time at the centre of foreign missionary activity in Rome. Later he represented the Holy See in the Balkans. He became an authority on the Orthodox churches and, after serving in Constantinople, on the new Turkey of Atatürk and on Islam. In the case of Bea, post-war mobility led him to turn to head a new province of the Jesuits in South Germany, and later the Biblical Institute in Rome, with offshoots in Palestine. He met and made friends with the Jewish people of other traditions, and he was eventually called upon to

steer through the Secretariat of Unity, the contribution made by Orthodox and Protestant to the Council. Paul Couturier, meanwhile, remained what he was all through — a schoolmaster with an enormous range of correspondents in all the churches, whom he taught to pray and study for reunion as and when God wills it.

The main difference brought about by these men was a realistic, and at the same time hopeful, recognition that the moulds in which they had grown up were irretrievably broken and that new, more flexible, and more fraternal, behind all of this, though not quite clearly perceived at the time, lay a Benedictine Abbey, founded for the express purpose of promoting prayer and study for Union between East and West. This had been established at Amay in Belgium soon after the First World War, by Dom Lambert Beaudouin, who had links with all three men.

This extraordinary genius was born eight years before the others at Liege in Belgium. After many ups and downs of fortune, he lived to see much of what he stood and suffered for, accepted and almost taken for granted before his death in 1960. In

Herbert Keldany

Solomon railway picture sells for record £65,934

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

English genre painting at its best provided one of the highlights of Sotheby's New York sale of a century of European painting on Thursday. Abraham Solomon's railway picture, "First Class", set a new auction record for a painting when it sold for £120,000 (estimate £80,000-£100,000) or £65,934, to an unnamed London dealer.

Solomon exhibited two paintings in 1922, the greatest year of the final depictions of St James the Less and St Paul, and they sold for £5,000 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) to a private collector from the Channel Islands.

Even earlier, as an Edwardian IV wreath, Knapp made in London about 1943, it brought £4,200 (estimate £4,000-£5,000).

Among the curiosities was an Anglo-Roman spoon with a boar's head, which was sold for £1,200 (estimate £1,000-£1,500). It is a version of the spoon, which was used for piercing eggs, dated to the end of the fifth century AD to 1900 (estimate £1,200-£1,500). A London spoon of 1751, which was used for piercing eggs, became a narrow spoon made £1,400 (estimate £1,000-£1,500).

With a view to establishing a postal museum in Bouzmann, Mr and Mrs. Bouzmann's director of stamps, attended the sale of the H. R. Holmes collection of Bouzmann stamps at Harpers in Bond Street on Thursday and purchased many of the historic lot (Our Philatelic Correspondent writes).

A highly specialized collection has been estimated to make £2,000, but it totalled £135,436. A set of 1847 Imprimatur features for the service of the Forces and their families, and Gerry Feilden quickly acquired the necessary commercial arts. He also brought his administrative skills and robust wisdom to bear on the many problems confronting NAAFI as it adjusted to the needs of the Forces in the post-war world.

His care for his staff, his ability to trust and to delegate, and his very special brand of humour quickly endeared him to all levels in NAAFI. He continued as chief executive until 1961 and then stayed on as a non-executive director until 1964.

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He was president of the Geological Society of London from 1955 to 1958, and president of the Mineralogical Society from 1954 to 1957. He was awarded the Murchison Medal in 1946, and the Wollaston Medal 16 years later.

Mr Sumner Beale, of Belgrave, London, died on November 29, 1981, aged 82. He was a flower seller near his home, 179, 180 and other streets, and he was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society.

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OBITUARY

MR BERNARD GUY
Varied military, business and church career

Mr Bernard Gordon Guy, who has died aged 89, was the youngest son of Canon Douglas Guy of Harrogate, and brother of Commander B.J.D. Guy, VC, DSO.

On leaving Winchester College, he farmed in British Columbia for some years; at the outbreak of the First World War he enlisted in Lord Strathcona's Horse, and for the first three years of the war served in France, where he won the M.C.

He joined the Salonika Expeditionary Force in 1918, and was present at the surrender of the Bulgarian Army on September 28, of the Turks a month later, and reached the Danube the day before the Austrians surrendered on November 11, 1918.

Between the two world wars he was in business in Britain. He served again in the Army throughout the Second World War, as a lieutenant colonel in command of training camps.

Retiring from business at the age of 60, he spent five years in the Middle East working to ease the lot of Palestinian and other refugees. From 1957 until his

second retirement at the age of 70, he was general secretary of the Jerusalem and the East Mission, a post which followed from his experiences in the Middle East.

During his five years with the Mission, he was closely involved with the Most Rev A. C. Macnnes, the first Archbishop, in the establishment of the Jerusalem and the East Mission, (replaced in 1976 by the Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East) and in the launching of St George's College, a training college in Jerusalem for Anglican clergy.

A man of energy and enterprise, and ever resourceful, his inquiring mind and varied interests kept him active to the end. Those who knew him will especially remember his sense of fun, and the kindly practical help he was always ready to give.

He was married first to Joyce Natalie Fisher who died in 1922, and secondly to Catherine Young Hagart; she and his four children (two from each marriage) survive him.

MR RALPH CARY

Mr. Ralph Cary, J.P., chairman of the National Farmers Union Mutual and Avon Insurance Group, has died suddenly. His home in Pottery, Wiltshire, at the age of 66.

Cary's association with the NFU Mutual began in 1962, with his appointment as local director. In 1967 he joined the boards of the NFU Mutual and Avon, becoming vice chairman in 1974 and chairman a year later. He was also chairman of the Stratford-upon-Avon printing firm, Edward Fox & Son.

Through this association with the group and its subsidiary, Cary played an important part in the business life of Stratford-upon-Avon; the affinity he felt for the town and its people was reflected in the group's involvement in local affairs and activities.

Having been in farming all his life, Cary held many offices in the National Farmers' Union, culminating in county president between 1973 and 1975.

He is survived by his wife, Nan, and four daughters.

Major-General Sir James Randle Feilden

Major-General Sir James Randle Feilden, who died on October 29 of the death of Major-General Sir Randle Feilden, gave prominence to his immensely distinguished services in the world of racing, but there is another area of service which ought not to go unrecorded.

When he retired from the Army in 1949 as Vice-Quartermaster-General, he became general manager of NAAFI. During that time the executive control of NAAFI had been in the hands of a committee, and Gerry Feilden was the first individual chief executive in the post-war era.

NAAFI is essentially a commercial organisation, albeit dedicated to the service of the Forces and their families, and Gerry Feilden quickly acquired the necessary commercial arts. He also brought his administrative skills and robust wisdom to bear on the many problems confronting NAAFI as it adjusted to the needs of the Forces in the post-war world.

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Saturday Review

The gifts of the Gonzaga

by Peter Watson

"They have vanished," said Aldous Huxley, speaking of the Gonzaga dynasty, the Renaissance Dukes of Mantua. "They are as wholly extinct as the dinosaurs."

When Prince Charles opens the *Splendours of the Gonzaga* exhibition next week at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the dinosaurs will walk again. In the 1620s his predecessor and namesake, King Charles I, bought a great number of paintings from Vincenzo Gonzaga in a move that was the beginning of the end for the Mantuan dukes: the rest of their great collections were subsequently dispersed around Europe. Now, for the first time in 350 years, some of the paintings, furniture, jewelry and ceramics have been brought together again.

Peter Watson travelled to Mantua to explore the ducal palaces that were the home of a family who, despite their hunch backs and congenital syphilis, created one of the most civilized courts Europe has ever known. I stumbled across the Gonzaga by happy accident. Interested in Charles I's magnificent collection of paintings, I was astonished to learn that he had bought many of them in a single sale in the late 1620s from Vincenzo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua. Who, I asked myself, was this Duke who had amassed such a collection in the first place? Works by Titian and Tintoretto, Rubens and Mantegna, Giulio Romano and Paolo Veronese, Correggio and Giovanni Bellini — and was yet poor enough, or mad enough, to part with it?

I soon learned that Vincenzo was the weak, inept, sterile rump of a once formidable family; that, according to the art dealer Daniel Nys, who in the 1620s acted as intermediary in the sale to Charles I, the Duke had let the paintings go for 68,000 scudi, far less than their market value. "... to the surprise of all Italy and the disgust of the people of Mantua".

The story of how the Gonzaga rose from mere peasants to rule one of the most civilized courts of all time, and then to crash again, caused Huxley to describe Mantua as "the most romantic city in the world". It is perhaps another happy accident that the Gonzaga exhibition opens while the BBC series about the Borgias in Rome is running on television. For though the Gonzaga are not, at the moment, household names, like the Borgias themselves, the Medici in Florence or the Sforza in Milan, or the Estensi in Ferrara, the artistic trappings of the Gonzaga court are every bit as worthy of our acclaim as those of other families.

For example, at one time or another, the Gonzaga court had Giulio Romano and Alberti as its architects; Pisanello, Andrea Mantegna and Peter Paul Rubens as its painters; minor tapestries woven in Brussels around 1530 based on Raphael's cartoons for the Sistine Chapel; Giuseppe Monteverdi as its composer and master of music; and Baldesar Castiglione, author of *The Courtier*, as its ambassador to Rome. And possibly the first children's school.

Mantua itself is also unusual physically. It was originally a five-sided island, a remnant of the damming of the River Mincio as long ago as 1198. Even now it is surrounded on three sides by these lakes. And the Ducal Palace and its associated buildings house a number of curious yet impressive features which help show what an idiosyncratic family the Gonzaga were. For instance, the ducal buildings include:

- Stabling for 500 horses, with a special arena where they could be displayed to visitors;
- An enormous roof garden (about the size of the garden at the top of Baker's) capable of people to exercise during the formal meals at court, which often ran to more than 100 courses;
- A curious domed room, built by Giulio Romano and frescoed with pictures of plants and where the echo lasts a full seven seconds;
- An entire apartment built to scale for dwarfs;
- A bedroom with a maze on the ceiling, just in case the Dukes got bored;
- Staircases for horses, so the Dukes and their wives didn't have to walk up to their rooms;
- A clock, constructed in 1473, which not only told the time of day but also provided a horoscope and told the Mantuan people the proper days on which to prune plants, take medicine, go to the doctor, start on trips, or make clothes;
- A bell tower with a cage halfway up, on the outside: here prisoners were kept, on show.

Note that the impressive is mixed up with the unusual, indeed the bizarre. There was certainly an extraordinary side to the Gonzaga which perhaps gives a fresh slant on Renaissance



Faces from one of the most-civilized courts of all time: above, Isabella d'Este, in a portrait by Leonardo da Vinci; Francesco Gonzaga, in commensurate form; and bottom, terracotta bust of Francesco Gonzaga II, by Minelli

life, one not so easily seen in the lives of the better-known families. For instance, although there was a Gonzaga cardinal by 1461 and nine more before 1515, and though one of them nearly became Pope and another was a candidate for canonization, the family was at the same time fascinated by astrology. Next to the main hall on the top floor of the Ducal Palace is a room devoted entirely to the study of stars. In the Palazzo Te, Giulio Romano's summer palace for the Dukes, there is yet another room given over entirely to the heavens; and elsewhere in Mantua, in another villa, is an astrological room (actually above a chapel) that is decorated with grotesque and obscene renderings of Gemini, Cancer, Taurus and so on.

The family kept dwarfs, and themselves possessed hump-backs. Isabella d'Este, one of the best-known of the Gonzaga, she married into the family — put together one of the Renaissance's most fabulous collections but this too had its unusual and fantastic aspects. It was the fashion then not to group paintings or sculptures according to school, origin or age, as museums do now, but to jumble everything up. So Isabella had sculptures by Michelangelo and Praxiteles' Sleeping Cupid mixed up with fish teeth, a unicorn horn and a musical arrangement which consisted solely of the pauses between notes.

The fantastic and the extravagant may be what attracts us now. But it is also true that the Gonzaga governed uninterrupted and in peace for more than 200 years, longer than any other ruling family in Italy. All round them were more powerful, and even richer dynasties. The Gonzaga had no military prowess worth speaking of. Why and how they survived to produce such a sparkling court is one of the enigmas of the Renaissance and the main reason why they are of such fascination to scholars.

Genealogists in Italy have tried hard to find an aristocratic strain in Gonzaga blood. The city of Virgil, Rigoletto and the relic of the holy blood seemed somehow to require it. But the genealogists have failed.

The Gonzaga were peasants to begin with, living under the protection of the Monastery of San Benedetto in Polirone. The monastery received land in the form of bequests from wealthy families — and gave it away in small parcels to locals who promised to cultivate their portions. By dint of rural diplomacy with the monks, the Gonzagas thus managed to amass rural property.

They moved to the city of Mantua in the thirteenth century and began to take part in political life. As their wealth increased (the city became rich also through the trade in textiles and silk) so did their ambition. The ruling family at the time were the Bonacolsi but, in 1328, Luigi — then head of the House of Gonzaga — overthrew the Bonacolsi by means of a silent midnight coup.

Luigi borrowed troops from Cangrande della Scala, lord of neighbouring Verona, and they crept across the bridges in silence, so that the fighting took place right in the centre of Mantua itself, in the main square.



The battle scene is beautifully rendered in Domenico Morone's *The Expulsion of the Bonacolsi*, a marvelous mixture of browns and reds, gold and cream. This picture normally hangs in the Ducal Palace but is just one of the masterpieces brought over to the V & A.

According to documents in the Gonzaga archive, Luigi murdered Rinaldo's body and kept it for good luck — a wise move since his family were to rule in Mantua in unbroken succession from that humid autumn night in 1328 until 1630. Thus they were established long before most of the other, more familiar Renaissance dynasties (their collapse coinciding incidentally with the loss of Rinaldo's corpse).

Under the early dukes, Mantua expanded and the city wall was rebuilt. After Luigi, the first Gonzaga of real note was Gianfrancesco who, trading on the wealth of the family through its superb farm management, squeezed the title of Marquis out of the German Emperor, Sigismund Hohenstaufen in 1433.

Squeezed is the right word: it cost Gianfrancesco 12,000 gold florins to secure the title, a price considered so exorbitant that the emperor also threw in the hand of his niece Barbara of Brandenburg for Ludovico, Gianfrancesco's son. The family was on its way and many more diplomatic marriages were to follow, to the



Top: Ludovico Gonzaga with his secretary — detail from Camera degli Sposi by Andrea Mantegna; Renaissance Mantegna map of Mantua; and bottom, terracotta bust of Francesco Gonzaga II, by Minelli

and earning the nickname, "That pleasant little hunchback".

The fourth marquis, Francesco II, was painted by Mantegna and can be seen at the left of the Madonna of Victory, now in the Louvre. Francesco II was sensual rather than artistic. He loved horses and erotic verse with the same intensity, and it was he who helped build the fabulous stable of 500 horses. He gave them away as presents, very often to English kings, and at one stage there was a plan to present 200 of them to Henry III of France when he went to Mantua on a visit.

Colourful as he was, Francesco was eclipsed by his wife, Isabella d'Este. Isabella rates as the most famous female patron of the Renaissance. She kept her thousands of objects in a small studiolo and grove (so called because it was made to resemble a cave) which abutted her secret garden. After she was widowed she lived in these apartments with her ladies in waiting, equally colourful girls with names like Tortolina, Diana "piu calda del sole" (hotter than the sun), and Isabella Ballerina.

Clifford Brown, in the *Burlington Magazine*, has discovered the following among Isabella's fabulous possessions: allegorical paintings by Mantegna, Piero Perugino, Lorenzo Costa, Jan van Eyck and Correggio; 133 rare books including Petrarch, Apuleius, Philostratus, Ovid; coffers of walnut; chairs inlaid with multi-coloured ivory; chests of pearwood and beechwood; an astrolabe in a tooled leather case; an inkwell in the shape of a hairy's foot; 1,600 engraved gems; two engraved gems with fossil remains; five jasper salt cellars; 71 crystal cups and vases decorated with silver; a dog's muzzle with gold grating.

In 1478 the plague hit Mantua and carried off Ludovico; his son we can forget about — he was probably the least distinguished Gonzaga, reigning only six years

Then there was her Michelangelo Cupid (a gift from Cesare Borgia), her Praxiteles Sleeping Cupid, a Satyr by Antonio Lombardo, a damascene water jug, a silver perfume bottle, a porphyry table with floral and animal designs under crystal insects, and on it a walnut casket holding 90 gold and 140 silver medallions.

She made her own perfume, persuaded Leonardo to sketch her, and collected the Este Gonzaga maiolica dinner service designed by Nicolo da Urbino with all manner of designs from Apollo to bear-hunting scenes to musical notation and the Gonzaga arms. (Some of which is in the exhibition).

Isabella's influence on Mantua was as civilising as Ludovico's had been. Particularly it influenced her son, Federico. He was adored by both his father and mother but he did have to spend two years as a hostage in the luxurious Papal court of Julius II. His artistic taste thus became very Roman and, when his father died in 1519 (from syphilis), Federico assumed power at 19 and lost no time in negotiating to bring Raphael's favourite pupil, Giulio Pippi, better known as Giulio Romano, to Mantua.

In this Baldasar Castiglione was influential so that Romano was in Mantua by 1524. Romano seems to have been perfectly suited to Mantua with his taste for the "fantastic and rhetorical", and in the space of three years built three palaces. At that time Mantua was still an island and Romano's most ambitious palace was the Palazzo Te, "a bow-shot from the town" on the island of Tejo. Palazzo Te was for relaxation and breeding horses but Romano also designed allegorical and political pictures for its walls. They were designed to praise and bolster the Emperor Charles V when he visited the renovated Mantua in 1530. Giulio's play seems to have worked, for the Gonzagas were elevated to dukes following the emperor's visit.

Isabella died in 1539, and Federico not so long after. He went in 1545, probably from congenital syphilis like his father and so many others in the family; and then Giulio Romano followed in the next year. With these three deaths the golden age of the Gonzaga ended.

An unhappy period followed: there was rule by an austere cardinal and by Gianfrancesco, a misanthropic bigot with a body badly deformed by his hereditary hump. In truth the Gonzaga were on the way down — but there was still one late sparkle to brighten the court.

Vincenzo I was the exact opposite of his father Giulio. He was handsome, loving, gregarious, though with a predilection for getting into duels and scandals. It was Vincenzo I who called on the services of Rubens (who spent several years in Mantua), Monteverdi (who wrote *Orfeo* and *Il Ballo delle Ingrate* in Mantua and whose orchestra played every Friday night in the hall of mirrors). It was Vincenzo who kept a full-time ambassador in Spain searching for the fabled "elixir of life".

Yet though we must remember Vincenzo with warmth, though he had neither syphilis, the plague nor the family hump, the fact remains that he died in incredible debt (maybe the search for the elixir had something to do with it, maybe being married to Eleonora de Medici was a further drain on his purse). Whatever the reason, Vincenzo's debts were so chaotic that when he died, and his son soon after, his nephew Ferdinando had to beg from the college of cardinals to get to grips with the problems entailed in governing Mantua. Ferdinando, a cultured man, stemmed the tide for a while and brought to his city the artists Domenico Fetti, Saraceni, Baglione and Albani.

Yet it could only be an interlude: Vincenzo's profligacy had been too dramatic. And when Ferdinando died in 1626 there was no direct heir — which brings us back to his brother Vincenzo II.

Vincenzo was so weak that he barely had time to part with his paintings, which included: Titian's *Concert*, Deposition and the lost *Portraits of the Caesars*; allegorical paintings by Correggio, the *Triumph of Mars*, and a portrait by Giovanni Bellini.

Whether he let them go for too little scarcely mattered to him — he was dead inside a year, so he can barely have had time to spend the money anyway. His final pathetic act was in contracting a sterile marriage so that when he went the duchy passed out of the main line of the family altogether, to Carlo Reith Gonzaga Nevers, a French princeling.

Three years after that matters accelerated even faster: Mantua was sacked by imperial troops. The Gonzaga Nevers, it should be said, did make an attempt to recreate Mantuan glory but unfortunately for them Ferdinando Carlos took the wrong side during the War of the Spanish Succession. In 1707 he had to flee to Venice but was declared a felon, all rights in Mantua passing into the hands of Austria. So when Ferdinando Carlos died in 1708 the Gonzaga line disappeared with him.

But though the fabulous collections were dispersed and in some cases destroyed, the enigma of the Gonzaga has persisted. They were splendid without vast riches, stable without being large, endured without being militaristic. In short, the society created by these syphilitic hunchbacks came closer to being truly civilised, in the modern sense, than most others throughout Europe. That is why they remain fascinating.

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FRANZ SCHUBERT QUARTET OF VIENNA

What particularly surprised me was not only the technical excellence, but the playing and the variety of the ensemble.

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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See page 2 for full details

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JEAN PIERRE RAMPAL

violin

JAIME LAREDO
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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SCOTTISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

MOZART: Symphony No. 29 in A, K. 201
WOLFF: Suite for Violin and Piano, Op. 10, No. 1
VIVALDI: The Four Seasons, Op. 8, No. 4 (Winter)
See page 2 for full details

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SATURDAY NEXT 7 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.

Philharmonia

MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH

conductor

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SATURDAY NEXT 7 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.

BRAHMS CYCLE

Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 8 November at 7.30
Salvatore Accardo, Violin
Tragic Overture: Concerto for Violin and Cello
Symphony No. 1
See page 2 for full details

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SATURDAY NEXT 7 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.

JULIAN LLOYD WEBBER

cello

with Simon Nicholls piano

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SATURDAY NEXT 7 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m.

JEROME ROSE

CLERMONT: Sonata in B-flat, Op. 24 No. 2
SCHUBERT: Sonata in A major, Op. 10, No. 3
LISZT: Harmonies poétiques et religieuses
See page 2 for full details

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Chess/Harry Golombek

Play not politics

The world championship match between Karpov and Korchnoi is now in full swing and, while it is not provoking such world-wide interest as the contest between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky did at Reykjavik in 1972, it is probably at least as important and significant as the previous match between the two K's at Baguio City in the Philippines in 1978.

Nevertheless, important though the match will be, I have to confess that my seven days in Merano, where the match is being played, finally disenchanted me with world championship matches. I ascribe the chief reason for this to something which has or should have nothing to do with chess. More and more such contests have tended to become political struggles and it has always been my experience that when politics come in through one window chess, true chess, flies out from the other.

We are supposed to be witnessing a contest between the world's two best players over the chessboard and the question whether communism, capitalism or any other ism is the best way of political life for the world.

Fifty years ago, indeed, I used not have written or said all this. But the world's slow stain has penetrated and contaminated even the idealistic world of chess. As we are all condemned to be politicians now, whether we like it or not, the Soviet block, officially at any rate, talk about the decadent and effete capitalist chess masters and we in the West tend to regard the chess masters of the Soviet world as puppets that are worked and controlled by the strings of state.

The fact that there is an element of truth in both points of view does not help in any way to reconcile me to this extremely unpleasant state of affairs.

We chess enthusiasts can only try to play both ways: to play chess and content ourselves with the games of chess that are played in these matches. This is but small consolation for the inevitable loss in quality of the game.

With their minds preoccupied with non-chess considerations the two great opponents can hardly be expected to produce the highest quality of chess. It was alone because I thought I was complaining to Robert Byrne, the American grandmaster who was reporting the match at Merano for the *New York Times*, when he pulled me up with a rebuke by saying he profoundly disagreed with me.

Byrne's opinions on such matters must be respected, if only because he got as far as the quarter-final of the Candidates' matches in the World Championship cycle.

ing-series a few years back when he was beaten by Boris Spassky. He said that you could not judge world championship matches by the same criteria as you would tournaments. In matches the supreme element was that of struggle and in consequence you could hardly expect to see great games of flawless quality.

With much of this I was in agreement. The strain of intense struggle does have an effect on the quality of play in such matches. I remember that towards the end of the Botvinnik-Petrosian match at Moscow in 1963 when it was apparent that Botvinnik was losing, I remarked to grandmaster Alexander Kotov on the low quality of the chess played in the match. I was not alone in this criticism. In fact when I asked Petrosian whether he intended writing a book on the match he replied: "No, the games are too bad". However, Kotov, who could not by any means have been classed as a friend and admirer of Botvinnik's, merely replied in irritated tones: "When was there a decent World Championship match, perhaps the 1954 one between Botvinnik and Smyslov that ended in a draw?"

All the same, later on, in 1972, there was the great match between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky at Reykjavik. Fischer produced at least three great games that will make the anthologies. But I doubt whether anything like this will be seen about the Karpov-Korchnoi contest. Their matches at Moscow and Baguio City did not produce a single masterpiece, and the present match has reached a new nadir as regards quality. The most interesting game so far has been the sixth, which the challenger won. But even in this he won and his opponent lost because both committed blunders. Here, as in the reader can judge for himself.

White: A. Karpov Black: V. Korchnoi Rey Lopez

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. Bb1 Bb7 3. Bg2 Bg7 4. Bb1 Bb7 5. Bg2 Bg7 6. Bb1 Bb7 7. Bg2 Bg7 8. Bb1 Bb7 9. Bg2 Bg7 10. Bb1 Bb7 11. Bg2 Bg7 12. Bb1 Bb7 13. Bg2 Bg7 14. Bb1 Bb7 15. Bg2 Bg7 16. Bb1 Bb7 17. Bg2 Bg7 18. Bb1 Bb7 19. Bg2 Bg7 20. Bb1 Bb7 21. Bg2 Bg7 22. Bb1 Bb7 23. Bg2 Bg7 24. Bb1 Bb7 25. Bg2 Bg7 26. Bb1 Bb7 27. Bg2 Bg7 28. Bb1 Bb7 29. Bg2 Bg7 30. Bb1 Bb7 31. Bg2 Bg7 32. Bb1 Bb7 33. Bg2 Bg7 34. Bb1 Bb7 35. Bg2 Bg7 36. Bb1 Bb7 37. Bg2 Bg7 38. Bb1 Bb7 39. Bg2 Bg7 40. Bb1 Bb7 41. Bg2 Bg7 42. Bb1 Bb7 43. Bg2 Bg7 44. Bb1 Bb7 45. Bg2 Bg7 46. Bb1 Bb7 47. Bg2 Bg7 48. Bb1 Bb7 49. Bg2 Bg7 50. Bb1 Bb7 51. Bg2 Bg7 52. Bb1 Bb7 53. Bg2 Bg7 54. Bb1 Bb7 55. Bg2 Bg7 56. Bb1 Bb7 57. Bg2 Bg7 58. Bb1 Bb7 59. Bg2 Bg7 60. Bb1 Bb7 61. Bg2 Bg7 62. Bb1 Bb7 63. Bg2 Bg7 64. Bb1 Bb7 65. Bg2 Bg7 66. Bb1 Bb7 67. Bg2 Bg7 68. Bb1 Bb7 69. Bg2 Bg7 70. Bb1 Bb7 71. Bg2 Bg7 72. Bb1 Bb7 73. Bg2 Bg7 74. Bb1 Bb7 75. Bg2 Bg7 76. Bb1 Bb7 77. Bg2 Bg7 78. Bb1 Bb7 79. Bg2 Bg7 80. Bb1 Bb7 81. Bg2 Bg7 82. Bb1 Bb7 83. Bg2 Bg7 84. Bb1 Bb7 85. Bg2 Bg7 86. Bb1 Bb7 87. Bg2 Bg7 88. Bb1 Bb7 89. Bg2 Bg7 90. Bb1 Bb7 91. Bg2 Bg7 92. Bb1 Bb7 93. Bg2 Bg7 94. Bb1 Bb7 95. Bg2 Bg7 96. Bb1 Bb7 97. Bg2 Bg7 98. Bb1 Bb7 99. Bg2 Bg7 100. Bb1 Bb7 101. Bg2 Bg7 102. Bb1 Bb7 103. Bg2 Bg7 104. Bb1 Bb7 105. Bg2 Bg7 106. Bb1 Bb7 107. Bg2 Bg7 108. Bb1 Bb7 109. Bg2 Bg7 110. Bb1 Bb7 111. Bg2 Bg7 112. Bb1 Bb7 113. Bg2 Bg7 114. Bb1 Bb7 115. Bg2 Bg7 116. Bb1 Bb7 117. Bg2 Bg7 118. Bb1 Bb7 119. Bg2 Bg7 120. Bb1 Bb7 121. Bg2 Bg7 122. Bb1 Bb7 123. Bg2 Bg7 124. Bb1 Bb7 125. Bg2 Bg7 126. Bb1 Bb7 127. Bg2 Bg7 128. Bb1 Bb7 129. Bg2 Bg7 130. Bb1 Bb7 131. Bg2 Bg7 132. Bb1 Bb7 133. Bg2 Bg7 134. Bb1 Bb7 135. Bg2 Bg7 136. Bb1 Bb7 137. Bg2 Bg7 138. Bb1 Bb7 139. Bg2 Bg7 140. Bb1 Bb7 141. Bg2 Bg7 142. Bb1 Bb7 143. Bg2 Bg7 144. Bb1 Bb7 145. Bg2 Bg7 146. Bb1 Bb7 147. Bg2 Bg7 148. Bb1 Bb7 149. Bg2 Bg7 150. Bb1 Bb7 151. Bg2 Bg7 152. Bb1 Bb7 153. Bg2 Bg7 154. Bb1 Bb7 155. Bg2 Bg7 156. Bb1 Bb7 157. Bg2 Bg7 158. Bb1 Bb7 159. Bg2 Bg7 160. Bb1 Bb7 161. Bg2 Bg7 162. Bb1 Bb7 163. Bg2 Bg7 164. Bb1 Bb7 165. Bg2 Bg7 166. Bb1 Bb7 167. Bg2 Bg7 168. Bb1 Bb7 169. Bg2 Bg7 170. Bb1 Bb7 171. Bg2 Bg7 172. Bb1 Bb7 173. Bg2 Bg7 174. Bb1 Bb7 175. Bg2 Bg7 176. Bb1 Bb7 177. Bg2 Bg7 178. Bb1 Bb7 179. Bg2 Bg7 180. Bb1 Bb7 181. Bg2 Bg7 182. Bb1 Bb7 183. Bg2 Bg7 184. Bb1 Bb7 185. Bg2 Bg7 186. Bb1 Bb7 187. Bg2 Bg7 188. Bb1 Bb7 189. Bg2 Bg7 190. Bb1 Bb7 191. Bg2 Bg7 192. Bb1 Bb7 193. Bg2 Bg7 194. Bb1 Bb7 195. Bg2 Bg7 196. Bb1 Bb7 197. Bg2 Bg7 198. Bb1 Bb7 199. Bg2 Bg7 200. Bb1 Bb7 201. Bg2 Bg7 202. Bb1 Bb7 203. Bg2 Bg7 204. Bb1 Bb7 205. Bg2 Bg7 206. Bb1 Bb7 207. Bg2 Bg7 208. Bb1 Bb7 209. Bg2 Bg7 210. Bb1 Bb7 211. Bg2 Bg7 212. Bb1 Bb7 213. Bg2 Bg7 214. Bb1 Bb7 215. Bg2 Bg7 216. Bb1 Bb7 217. Bg2 Bg7 218. Bb1 Bb7 219. Bg2 Bg7 220. Bb1 Bb7 221. Bg2 Bg7 222. Bb1 Bb7 223. Bg2 Bg7 224. Bb1 Bb7 225. Bg2 Bg7 226. Bb1 Bb7 227. Bg2 Bg7 228. Bb1 Bb7 229. Bg2 Bg7 230. Bb1 Bb7 231. Bg2 Bg7 232. Bb1 Bb7 233. Bg2 Bg7 234. Bb1 Bb7 235. Bg2 Bg7 236. Bb1 Bb7 237. Bg2 Bg7 238. 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Bb1 Bb7 999. Bg2 Bg7 1000

A black and white photograph of a family of six. In the back row, a man and a woman are standing, each holding a young child on their shoulders. The man is on the left, wearing a dark jacket, and the woman is on the right, wearing a light-colored top. In the front row, a young boy and a young girl are standing, smiling at the camera. The boy is on the left, wearing a dark jacket, and the girl is on the right, wearing a light-colored top. The family is posed in front of a wall with framed pictures.

Rachel wants

Rachel will be aged one on Christmas Day. We hope she would really like her Christmas presents, a bunch of car keys and a copy of the *British Medical Journal*. But as I do not know the toxicity level of the BMJ's lovely illustrations, I will not buy any dispiritingly dirty car keys, as she will not be getting either. She will have to make do with some substitutes from the shops.

Rachel's favourite toys are stacking toys. When she can get her hands round easily and put in her mouth, without any danger of swallowing them. So I shall be buying one or two small things for her to fiddle with. I shall also buy a stacking ring, which can also be used for bath play. Ideal for this purpose is the Duplo bath-toy boat, one of the build-up toys from the Lego Group. It is a small boat with a plastic man sitting in a red boat with a yellow wheel house. When she is older she can learn to clip and unclip the various parts and start on all the Lego building toys.

She would also enjoy the Galt Pop-up toy, four cylindrical wooden men who fit into four cylindrical holes in a rack, at the bottom of which are four springs. The men bob up and down in a pleasing way.

Good value for bathplay are two water wonders toys, a water gun and frog, and a dolphin from A. A. Hales, both of which have already kept her

and outside the bath.

Another of Rachel's great joys are stacking toys, though she has already mastered these and is now stacking them and screw them round the room at present. She already has a set of Morticare's So Much More building beakers, which she has been playing happily with. So I will be buying her a stack of Fisher-Price rings, which are brightly coloured plastic and highly recommended by many friends. I shall also buy a set of stacking rings, which are made of both these toys, the beakers and the rings, is that they seem just as attractive to older children.

Rachel has never shown any interest in cuddly toys so I shall resist any temptation to buy appealing teddy bears and shall invest instead in a set of stacking toys. I cannot, which is a large boat stratching to the baby's cot, consisting of 12 gadgets which the baby can stroke, press, pull or knock to make a variety of sounds. I shall also buy a stacking game to give you an extra measure of fun. I shall be buying it in the morning, which would be most welcome.

I might as well also buy a Galt alphabet frieze for her bedroom which she has already had for years before she can read, it is one of the most attractive room decorations I have seen.

Because she is just beginning to pull herself up to standing, I shall also buy a set of stacking toys. She has already enjoyed

Do you have a real eye for design—or do you merely “know what you like”? You are invited to test your powers of artistic appreciation by submitting the Christmas card on sale this year, in aid of a nationally registered charity, which in your view has greater artistic merit than any other charity card which you have seen on sale this year in the same price range.

At the same time you should remember, in not more than 40 words, the reasons for your choice. These may include the impact of the card, its wit (verbal as well as visual), its merits, the quality of its execution, and any other striking feature which you believe gives the card its outstanding appeal. *The Times* will present a cash prize of £100 to each of the three best cards, and a runner-up card which, in the judges' opinion, has the greatest artistic merit in the following price ranges: below 15p, 15p-25p, and 25p-40p. There will be an overall winning prize for his or her choice.

Additionally, *The Times* will donate a further £1,000 to the charity benefiting from the sale of the card which the judges

of purchase must be stated" by the person submitting the entry. Each entry must be accompanied by a sheet of paper explaining, in not more than 40 words, the reasons why you consider the card to have outstanding merit.

4. No reader may submit more than one card in any one price range.

5. Two copies of the card must accompany each entry.

6. No employees of Times Newspapers Ltd or their families may enter the competition.

7. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into.

Entries should be sent, clearly stating entrant's name and address, in addition to the details of the card, to the Editor (Dept CC), 12 Coley St, London WC9N 9YT.

Diana Pollock on charity cards : see Shoparound, page 16

a baby bouncer and a baby walker, both of which I would recommend for babies between six and nine months. They both consist of a saddle, in which the baby sits, with its legs dangling down. The first one is suspended on a long spring from the door frame and is used for bouncing, while the second is attached to a frame and is used for walking. I can't propel itself about the floor.

Another strong possibility is Mothercare's toddler truck, a low box on wheels, with a large upright metal handle, on which the baby can sit and push the gears along. Perhaps this will lessen the day when Rachel will walk which still seems a long way off.

Water Wonders swimming for babies, Wales, £10.95, age 65; Duplo bath-toy boat by Lego, available from a wide range of toy shops and Woolworths, W. H. Smith, John Menzies and Boots, for £10.95. For building blocks, branches of Mothercare, £17.00. Alphabet Frieze by Galt, from John Lewis, Army and Navy Stores, or by post from Galt Toys, Great Marlborough Street, London W1, £12.95. Baby bouncer, by Fisher-Price, branches of John Lewis, 22.95. Pop-up toy, by Galt, 24.45. Activity centre, by Fisher-Price, from branches of John Lewis, 24.95. Baby walker, branches of Mothercare, 29.95. Baby bouncer from branches of Mothercare, 21.75. Baby walker by Baby Relax, 17.95.

Annabel Fernman

Annabel Ferriman



55 days to go

**Hallowe'en to
Guy Fawkes:
Diana Patt on this
week's Christmas tasks**

Remain calm. Personally, having gone off the whole idea of Christmas since I am no longer the recipient of a bulging pillowcase, but the provider of six solid meals in three lack-lustre days, I shall spend this week thinking up Christmas avoidance techniques. Book a

If you simply have to be present at the party, you could at least make a break at the party, or leave them behind and go to the party. If you have not already made the previous year's Christmas pudding, especially if you intend to use it for a special occasion, you can make a new one for the year. If you have not already made the previous year's Christmas pudding, especially if you intend to use it for a special occasion, you can make a new one for the year. If you have not already made the previous year's Christmas pudding, especially if you intend to use it for a special occasion, you can make a new one for the year.

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No excuse now for Christmas martyrs

As an incurable present giver, from nonsense to important things, I find it hard not to be irritated by remarks of people who moan that, around December 10, they have done nothing about Christmas yet and that they hate the whole business.

Do they always leave it till the last minute to make martyrs of themselves? Is it a way of attracting attention? A received affection from some dismal grown-up in childhood? An idea left over from times when presents could not be afforded till the Christmas bonus arrived? The number and range of today's shop catalogues ought to help even this year's most laggard giver.

The fun is fitting the person to the present, and that does take a bit of thought and time. To know anyone well enough to see what will please or amuse them is part of a real friendship.

The moments of shame when there was very little money and no chance of impressing anyone could usually be assuaged by remembering that no true friend, even family member, would like the giver to beggar themselves. Somewhere along the line I have a sneaking feeling that money spent on other people is not extravagance — it's duty money spent on myself.

Catalogue shopping makes it easier to see what is around and make comparisons. This year's top catalogue, even called a magazine, is from Harrods. Free to account customers, it costs £1.25 on bookstalls and is a shrewd piece of marketing. Harrods got 'Comic Week' (Vogue etc.) to work with them and the result is unashamed glossiness.

Probably not quite up to Neiman Marcus, of American

fame, but pretty splendid. Even what the advertisers show on their paid-for pages is on sale in the store. Harrods plan an edition for the spring to take another good chunk of advertising revenue.

Shops like Liberty, with all their expected treasures, the General Trading Company, even modest little shops like Treasure Island, in Piccadilly, are all shouting their wares in the market place. So are the peddlers of hampers, of wine, of hand-made chocolates. Everyone begs for time to get the orders off in order that they arrive by December 24.

It takes time to clear cheques, to decipher names and addresses, to deal with paper work. Whether charitable or plain commercial mailings services need help. A few extra minutes spent checking dates, amounts, signatures and addresses (best use capital letters) should prevent orders going to the bottom of an in-tray until some harassed person has time to do a Sherlock Holmes job.

There is practically nothing that can't be given for Christmas. A tiny jewel from Grima or something amusing that doesn't cost a shilling's ransom is just as nice to receive. Successful presents for the young or my lists are torches with batteries, tickets to the Christmas lectures at the Royal Society, family games, even snakes and ladders.

Row men want to be awash with after-shave or get yet another tie. Try a pot of Gendeman's Relish, peaches in some nectar, even a mechanical toy.

Presents to take to other people's parties can be anything from a box of crackers (now very expensive) to a handful of sparklers or a set of genuine Happy Family cards.

Good present hunting.

Shoparound

by Diana Pollock

Beryl Downing is away

■ Night: Laura Ashley: Jewellery box (£10.75) ■ Treasure Island: Painted plaster city cats (£2.90 each), flowered ceramic rabbit candlestick (£3.20), white china Bunnies elephant candlestick (£3.20) cat candlestick (£7) ■ Heat: Winter scene plate, from four seasons set (£9.95 each) ■ Harrods: Ceramic doves, filled with chocolates £15 ■ Easman: Gendeman's breakfast kit of 10 bags of tough tea. One made with Scotch whisky and one made with vintage heavily (£1.95) ■ Janet Roper: crisp de chive pyjamas sizes 38 to 44 inches in five colours with contrasting piping (£195)



Divertment will send a free brochure for a stamped see. Write to 66 Marylebone Lane, London W1.

The Dolls House Toys Ltd. The catalogue costs 70p plus s.p. from 116 Lisson Grove, London NW1 6LJ.

Wessex will send a brochure for a stamped see. Write to Easman Quality Foods Ltd, Easman, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, CM22 6DT.

Kidman's catalogue costs £1 — refundable with first order. Write to 10 West Halkin Street, London SW1.

Fortnum & Mason's catalogue costs £1 from 181 Piccadilly, London W1.

Celeb toys make no charge for their catalogue. Write to James Galt & Co., Ltd., Brookfield Road, Cheshire, SK8 2PN.

The General Trading Company will send a free brochure for a self-addressed envelope from 144 Sloane Street, Sloane Square, SW1X 9BL.

Halcyon Days will send a catalogue for £1. Write to 14 Brook Street, London W1Y 1AA.

Harrods of Knightsbridge, SW1 charge £1.25 for their catalogue.

Heat's make no charge for their catalogue. Write to 155 Tottenham Court Road, London W1.

Kaleidoscope's catalogue is in larger W. H. Smiths and is free of charge. Laura Ashley will send you her catalogue without charge from Box No. 1, Carro, Powys, Wales.

Liberty's of Regent Street, W1 charge £1 for their catalogue.

The Mustard Shop make no charge for their catalogue or postage. Write to 3 Bridewell Alley, Norwich NR2 1AQ.

Oxford's catalogue costs 20p from Marstock Road, Bicester, Oxon, OX6 7RF.

James' Regar charge £1.50 for her catalogue. Write to 22 New Bond Street, W1.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Freeport catalogue from The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL.

Treasure Island's catalogue of general presents is free of charge, but send a stamped see to 11 Piccadilly Road, London SW1W 5SF.

Words of Windsor will send a leaflet for a stamped see. Write to Queen Charlotte Street, Windsor, Berkshire.

Design that is Trust-worthy

Next time anyone wails about the dismal state of British design point them in the direction of the National Trust. Over the past 10 years there is a success story of how good design can actually sell well.

Years for the basic ideas came from Ray Hallett and his colleagues who felt it was awful for people to visit beautiful houses full of exquisite artefacts and be fobbed off with kitchen mementoes at the sales counter.

Of course, it does help to have men of taste like Lord Gibson on the committee and such sources of inspiration as buildings in the Trust's care. Without a proper brief, no designer will be allowed to succeed and we all know those smug industrialists who hire designers in the past decade just to prove design doesn't pay. "Don't know a thing about what sells. All airy fairy nonsense..."

This is where Pat Albeck came in with her brand of enthusiasm, backed by skill and knowledge as a textile designer. That she loves working for the Trust comes through in everything she does for them.

"I feel passionately about the Trust," she said. "And please use the word 'passionate'. I also feel there is no separation between the worlds of art and commerce. Even the word 'commercial' (insults understood but not voiced) is being dropped from courses in colleges. Commercial Art is now called Graphics."

Though I do no teaching now there is still a lot of central assessing. More than 20 per cent of students are enormously talented. The next step is adapting that talent. It needs firing and burning. Even nurturing, as my own children were by my mother, Miss Sakers and Miss Jones.

Pat Albeck takes one student a year to work with her and believes there is no question of lowering standards by providing what people like to see or enjoy owning.

"The seasons inspire me. So does contact with other worlds like the stage." (Her husband is Peter Rice, the stage designer).

Peter's life brings me in contact with people I'd never meet otherwise. Their son Matthew, is to follow in his father's great point steps and provides the stimulus from the next generation.

"Because Peter works at the Greenwich Theatre my designs for Maritime England Year have been marvellous fun. I'm doing a range

of objects for the Trust and the English Tourist Board is sponsoring the whole thing. Look out for tea towels, tin trays and other surprises in January."

Other artists contribute to the Trust's designs sold in their shops and through their remarkable catalogue. In fact, sales are so successful that the Trust has created a separate trading division. The National Trust (Exhibitions) Ltd., to cope with demand. Pat Albeck's latest annual tea towel calendar, a blue and white kitchen dresser, is a knock-out success. The first printing sold out in nine days.

Certainly this design policy should make others think hard about what goes into their own catalogues. It did take time for the local around the country to think of using the Trust's designs.



Pat Albeck

their own present buying. There is no holding demand now.

In London, The Blewett School, Caxton Street, S.W.1 (01-222 0895) is open for Christmas sales and there is a list of all other NT shops in their Christmas Presents catalogue. Write to them at P.O. Box 101, Mallow, Wick, SN12 8EA.

A word of warning. Allow 28 days for goods to arrive from the date when orders reach Mallow, for it is unlikely that orders received after December 1 will make it by Christmas.

Armchair shopping

It takes up to three weeks for the delivery of goods, so do send off for any catalogues that appeal to you immediately. In that way you can do your armchair Christmas shopping at leisure.

Aldrey features cards, figurines and cut-out toys to name but a few. The catalogue is free from 24 St Charles Square, London W10 6EK.

Baskets with Love operates in London and the home counties. Open basket full of goodies — fruit, cakes, wines, flowers... Do suit your needs or the

occasion. Send stamped see for leaflet to 38 Lower Richmond Road, Mottishale, London SW14.

Catbree & Evelyns have two catalogues, one on toiletries and the other on cosmetics. Both 50p from 6-8 Bond Street, London W1.

Colpaper specialises in herbs, scented candles and pot-pourri. Unusual catalogue obtainable from Colpaper Ltd, Hadstock Road, Linton, Cambs. Send stamped see.

The Design Centre Please mark your envelope to the Mail Order Department, at The Design Centre, Haymarket, London SW1; send stamped see.

Charity's own credit cards

As a way of earning money, the charitable Christmas has grown like Jack's bean into a giant plant, making something in the region of a £35,000,000 yearly profit for the charities. Most people already have their pet cause, and temporary shops, selling charity cards only, are opening up throughout the country.

If it seems hard on your ordinary little stationers they can't say much, for how can their personal need to pay the rent compare with the desperate case of famine among children in the third world?

In a way, the fact that charity Christmas means giving two presents for the price of one does produce a glow of self-satisfaction about the well-spent pound. It says even make us feel a little better about what we are not doing for people in distress during the rest of the year.

Since we were going to buy a present, send a card or calendar, anyhow, it's comfortable to know some of the money will save a whale, keep the goose happy at Slimbridge, immunise an African child against polio for life.

Most charities now have illustrated leaflets or Christmas catalogues. Some, like Oxford, use theirs as a means of raising business and find it answers very well by keeping up a steady



Victoria & Albert Museum

demand for those ethnic things that give people in Bangladesh work all year round.

The Charity Christmas Card Council, founded in 1966 and growing ever since, is a co-operative organisation for a number of charities working together to cope with the whole business of getting cards to people. The idea of mail-order presents came later. It now has a leaflet listing 90 charities, with brief details of what each does, together with addresses.

The range is enormous, though all are registered charities. It takes in the National Arts Collection Fund as well as Dr Bar-

nardo's, Cancer Relief, and Cruise. Some of the names listed are part of the 1959 Group of 20 charities whose concern is about the physical and mental disabilities and other sad human problems. For a list of the Group's Christmas card shops in London and the provinces send a large stamped see to The Secretary, 1959 Group, 49 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1N 3NG.

This is also the address of the Charity Christmas Cards Council and their job is to send you, on receipt of a stamped see, a leaflet with details of the 90 member charities. To receive a selection of the brochures and catalogues from this 90 send back the leaflet ticking up to ten of the charities of your choice.

For this the CCCC need the returned ticked list, a large envelope, 10 x 7 inches and four 11p stamps. Should you need both the CCCC list and the 1959 Group list you must send two sets of envelopes in the first place.

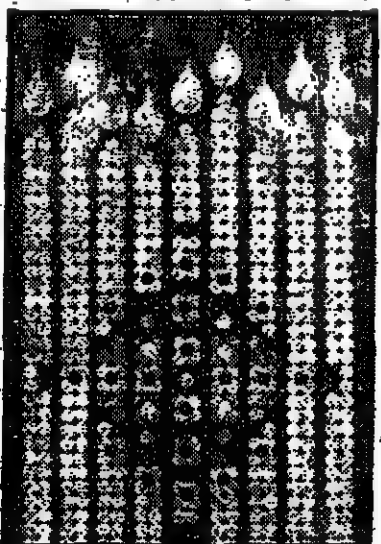
All charities feel so deeply about their own very good cause that they get quite upset should anyone doing any job leave out their name. Even the judgment of Solomon and a word in the ear from some recording angel would probably not be enough to weigh up the relative good done by any one purchase.

That the cost of administration in this country cuts down what the money can achieve is pretty sobering. Save the Children say that £1 will immunise a child for life against polio. £5 will feed an African child for three months, give it one blanket and all the medicines it may need during that

time. A mid-day meal in India is 5p, including the cost of running the delivery van. The average yearly wage in Bangladesh is only £49.

Help the Aged can make their money go far further in Africa. For £5 one eye is saved by cataract operation. For £10 eyes can be operated on and for £12 the necessary spectacles can be supplied. Who had a couple of parking tickets in London lately and would like to do that sum?

This charity evenly divides its resources between home and abroad. If they have £270 here they can supply a day centre with an electric sewing machine so their old people can make soft



UNICEF

toys, to be sold to help the aged help themselves.

A good many mail-order charity catalogues are offering what can be bought on the high street. The difference is that some of the purchase money will go to the good cause.

The museums are selling specially designed goods like cards from the Tate or the National Gallery, all reproductions of the lovely things in their own collections. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds have unlimited birds on tea-towels, scarves, aprons, pig-saws... World Wildlife specialise in endangered species and rare forms of life. UNICEF have their usual desk diary on the theme Father and Child this year — one photograph for each month and from different lands.

The Stationery Office has printed a Gift Selection 1981-1982 for the Museums and Galleries of Great Britain. It is free from the museums themselves or from Museums & Galleries Gift Selection, Thorne Estate, North-Eastern Road, Thorne, North Doncaster, DN8 4AS. As a selected master order choice it really is very good. Toys from the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood dinosaur models from the Natural History Museum, a reproduction of the century Viking brooch from the British Museum.

Our own selection of presents from registered charities offering this Christmas is small but ought to tempt those who are undecided about what to give and to whom. Some are small but very improved so much both giving and receiving will be a pleasure.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Seeing you through thick and thin

At this season of lopping, chopping and pruning I grieve to think how many lovely and expensive secateurs are ruined because people have wrenched away with them at a branch far too thick for a secateur to tackle.

If you have a lot of pruning and lopping to do, it really pays to invest in a bowsaw for branches more than two inches in diameter. A heavy duty long handled pruner to deal with branches from half an inch to 2 inches diameter, and to use the secateurs for shoots no thicker than half an inch. In this way, properly used and cared for, these tools should last for many years.

Some firms such as Wilkinson and Burton McCall, the distributors of Felco pruners, offer a sharpening and general repair service, and information about these facilities is obtainable from most local stockists.

May and Baker have just put on the market a new compound for treating tree wounds — Seal and Heal. This is a latex based sealing compound designed to protect cut surfaces from disease and encourage rapid healing.

The Forestry Commission has carried out exhaustive tests with 25 genera of conifers and hardwood trees and says this compound, containing thiophanate-methyl, has been shown to be superior to other products on the market. So if you have cut surfaces on your tree branches of an inch or more diameter

you should perhaps give Seal and Heal a trial.

Now to a matter I have not touched on for some time but, with the frightening cost of fuel, I feel I should discuss again. It is accurate temperature control in a greenhouse or sun lounge/conservatory or for that matter in any part of the home where heating is controlled by thermostats.

Let us take a greenhouse heating, and for easy reckoning let us assume that to maintain 45°F night minimum temperature in a small greenhouse with electric or other fuel costs £20 a year; it will cost £40 to keep it at 50°F and almost double that amount to keep it at 55°F.

Thermostats are notoriously hit and miss. Some are unreliable and can be several degrees out, and even the most efficient have to be checked for several nights to be sure they are controlling the heat at exactly the desired temperature. The dial on a thermostat is normally only a guide, not a precision instrument. Its performance should be checked against a reliable maximum-minimum thermometer which is accurate to within plus or minus one degree Fahrenheit. If you have a thermostat which you think, after checking, is keeping the heat in your greenhouse at 45°F, at a cost of, say, £20 per year when in fact it is keeping it at 48°F, those three degrees will cost you an extra £12 a year — £4 for every degree between 45 and 50°F.

So it pays to buy a good thermometer. Dimplex of P.O. Box 172, Watford, Herts, have just launched their Energy Saver, a new maximum-minimum model calibrated for the middle range of temperatures 0-40° (32 to 100°F) and they claim it is accurate at 20°C to plus or minus quarter of a degree C.

Considering the amount it could save you over the years, it is well worth the £6.90 it costs in a garden or hardware shop (or in case of difficulty direct from Dimplex).

One more thought about the correct use of thermometers in a greenhouse or conservatory. Choose a shaded and protected position where the air circulates freely but away from draughts or abnormally warm spots — ie, near a door or ventilator or too near a heater.

Similar recommendations apply, of course, to a thermometer placed outside.

Jobs for November

Try whenever the weather and soil conditions permit to clear up the debris of summer crops, consigning spent annual plants and the cut down stems of herbaceous plants to the compost heap. Sweep or rake up leaves once a week from lawns and do not let them lie over rock garden plants for more than a week. They cause much damage.

If the lawn needs attention, and most lawns this year are rather untidy, including your own, deal with it now.

Worms have been very active and if their casts are really too much to deal with by sweeping them off, apply a worm killer to prevent them being a worse menace next year. Personally I don't worry about a reasonable worm population which scatters the casts without much effort on my part. They can be swept off with a broom of course. The important point is that they are not trodden or rolled into the lawn because bare weed or moss infested patches will surely follow.

In southern parts it is still possible to sow grass seed, to cover bare patches or to thicken up thin areas of turf.

Later this month, if we get really cold weather, the birds will suddenly descend on the buds of our fruit trees and shrubs as well. Spray any trees or shrubs likely to attract the birds for "Staroff".

Buy enough to repeat the spray if necessary in the new year, also to spray crocuses, primroses and polyanthus. If you grow these, your sparrows will tell all their pals to come and partake of your hospitality.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole For pudding lovers only

Will the anti-pudding lobby please refrain from reading this column today. It is all about the kind of extraordinarily delicious desserts that are nutritious, quite unnecessary and therefore irresistible to those afflicted with a sweet tooth.

Of course there are people who don't like puddings, as well as many more who have persuaded themselves not to eat them, most of the time, on grounds of kindness to their outlines rather than their teeth. But it is twisting logic to turn such self-inflicted restraint into an argument that puddings are immoral.

Self denial, if it applies to puddings at all, is better reserved for the gluttony eaten and, perhaps, for the restraint of the decoration. Blowzy creations festooned with blobs of cream lack style, don't you think?

None of this week's recipes looks particularly lavish, but they do taste good. Chocolate roulade looks like a Swiss roll but the texture is quite different. It has a crisp crumbly coating and moist cake and cream centre. Caramel brûlée is a classic dinner party pudding. Its success, I think, depends on the childish delight each of us takes in bashing through the brittle coat of caramel to get at the creamy custard underneath. Caramel jelly is festive looking and not too filling.

Chocolate roulade Serves eight or more

3 large eggs, separated
170g (6oz) caster sugar
450ml (¾ pint) double cream
2 tablespoons brandy
30g (1oz) plain flour
45g (1½oz) cocoa
¼ teaspoon salt
55g (2oz) granulated sugar

Combine the egg yolks with half the caster sugar and whisk until the mixture is pale and light. In another bowl, whip 120ml (4 fl oz) of the cream until it is thick, then beat in the brandy. In yet another bowl, whisk the egg whites until frothy. Add the remaining caster sugar and whisk to a firm meringue. Combine the meringue with the egg yolk and cream mixtures and fold lightly to mix. Sift together the flour, cocoa and salt, and fold this into the egg mixture.

Spoon the mixture into a large Swiss-roll tray which has been well oiled. Sprinkle the top with the granulated sugar and bake in a preheated cool oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for about 30 minutes, or until the top is firm. Cool the roulade in its tin and fill it as soon as it has cooled. Whip the remaining cream and fold it into the mixture. Spread it evenly with the cream, and using the tip of a knife roll it up tightly. Chill well before serving.

Chocolate roulade Serves eight or more

made the day before it is to be eaten, and it freezes well.
Caramel brûlée Serves eight
4 egg yolks
2 tablespoons caster sugar
600ml (1 pint) double cream
1 vanilla pod, or ¼ teaspoon vanilla essence
8 tablespoons demerara sugar

Combine the egg yolks and caster sugar and whisk until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Put the cream in a pan with the vanilla pod (wash and dry the pod, which will live to serve another day). If using vanilla essence add it after the cream has boiled and cooled a little.

Whisk the cream into the egg mixture. Remove the pod and return the custard to it through a fine sieve. Heat gently, stirring continuously — do not allow the mixture to boil — until it will coat the back of a wooden spoon. Pour the custard into eight or more small ramekins or custard pots, filling them almost to the brim. Stand the dishes in a tin and pour in boiling water to come half way up their sides. Bake the custards in a very cool oven (120°C/250°F, gas mark ¼) for about 40 minutes, or until they have set firm.

Allow them to cool, then chill them for at least four hours.

To caramelize the tops, remove the grill pan from the

grill, and make sure the grill is very hot. Take the ramekins out of the pan and fill the pan with ice. Set the chilled custards on the ice and sprinkle them with the demerara sugar. Cook quickly under the grill until the sugar melts and bubbles. Cool them quickly and chill again before serving.

The custards may be made the day before serving, but the caramel topping will dissolve if it is made too far ahead.

Claret Jelly Serves four to six
Pared zest and juice of 1 lemon
2 Sachets powdered gelatine
1 bottle drinkable claret
110 g (4 oz) sugar

Put the gelatine in a saucepan with the lemon juice and four tablespoons of water. Leave it to soften. Heat the claret slowly, add the sugar, lemon zest, and bring to a boil. Add the softened gelatine and stir together until the gelatine has melted completely. Strain the mixture through a fine sieve into a wetted jelly mould. Leave it to set for 4 hours.

Unmould the jelly and cut it on a candle tin table. lightly whipped cream, separate bowl.

Petrol price likely to rise by 3p a gallon

By Clive Cookson

The price of North Sea crude oil is likely to rise from the present \$35 to \$36.50 or \$37 a barrel after Thursday's agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for a new benchmark price for oil. For the motorist, the probable effect will be an extra three or four pence a gallon.

Early next week, the British National Oil Corporation (NOC), which sets the North Sea price, will send telex messages to all companies operating there, suggesting a new figure. It is expected to be \$35.50 or \$36 above the new Opec price of \$34, but below the \$38 which Opec's North African members have been following since Thursday's agreement.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, was concerned yesterday to downplay the move, but Mr Walter Kirsten, Managing Director of BP Oil International, said in London that he thought the new Opec price was too high to stick under present market conditions. Producing countries might have to offer hidden discounts to sell their oil.

Mr Kirsten, whose company is the trading arm of British Petroleum, said a sensible market price for North Sea crude would be \$34.50, although customers could not expect this if there was a new Opec price. North Sea oil commands a premium because of its convenient location and superior quality.

Although marketing executives of the leading integrated oil companies want to keep the North Sea price as low as possible, because their own products are selling at a loss, they are likely to press for a large increase in the North Sea price.

The stage is therefore set for a sharp debate within the industry, when companies receive ENOC's ruling on the new price. The ruling may not finally set its new price for some weeks, though it will probably be backdated to this weekend.

The effect at the pump will not become clear until the new North Sea price is agreed. But the companies say that an extra three or four pence a gallon across all refined oil products would be needed if the price rises by \$1.50 or \$2 per barrel.

Saudis cut oil output to hold new prices

From Michael Prest, Geneva, Oct 30

Saudi Arabia said today that it is to cut oil production to 8.5 million barrels a day from 9.3 million, a move designed to underpin the first Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries unified price structure for 24 years. The reduction was widely expected, but the Saudis said the move would be temporary, with production rising to 10 million barrels.

Announcing the decision, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, warned other Opec members that reinstating 8.5 million barrels a day did not mean that the kingdom would refrain from producing more or less, even perhaps as little as 7 million barrels, if the agreement reached on Thursday is threatened.

This was a reminder that it was the increase in Saudi production to 9.3 million barrels which was a major factor in pushing them to accept price cuts as part of the agreement. According to Opec sources, the average weighted Opec price will consequently go up by less than 50 cents a barrel.

Shaikh Yamani also said that the kingdom's \$2 increase to \$34 a barrel was part of the agreement will be retrospective from October 1. Backdating the price was interpreted by industry sources in Geneva as an attempt to dull criticism of the otherwise controversial Opec price cuts.

Although Shaikh Yamani and his government clearly want Thursday's agreement on differential prices to hold, the Saudis believe that the 1980s will see the sharp price fluctuations of the previous decade.

OPEC MEMBERS' PRICES			
	Aug 1981	Present	Official prices
	(millions of barrels a day)	posted price	Nov 1
		\$ per barrel	\$ per barrel
Algeria	0.6	40.00	37.50
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	NA	34.25
Gabon	0.15	NA	34.00
Indonesia	1.6	NA	34.00
Iraq	1.1	37.36	33.34.20
Kuwait	0.8	NA	33.34
Libya	0.8	35.50	33.00
Nigeria	0.7	40.00	37.80
Qatar	0.3	37.42	35.85
Saudi Arabia	10.12	32.00	34.00
UAE	1.5	38.90	35.70
Venezuela	1.95	38.00	33.34

estimates. The expected rise of the new prices will apply to some, but not to others. For example, the Saudi price, for example, will be backdated to October 1.

Not available because of contract pricing arrangements and differing price scales for varying grades of crude.

Mobil bids \$3,400m to control Marathon

By Our Financial Staff

Mobil Corporation, one of the world's largest oil groups, yesterday launched a \$3,400m (£523m) bid for control of Marathon Oil Company of the United States.

Mr Rawleigh Warner Jr, chairman of Mobil, said in New York that Mobil had started a cash tender offer for the common shares of Marathon Oil at \$85 a share. Dealings in Marathon's shares were halted at 10.30 a.m.

The offer is for the purchase of up to 40 million shares, about two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Marathon, and is conditional on a minimum of 30 million shares. A majority of the total being tendered.

Mr Warner added that if Mobil acquired at least 30 million shares, it would offer to acquire the remaining shares of Marathon as promptly as practicable through a merger, an exchange offer or a cash tender offer.

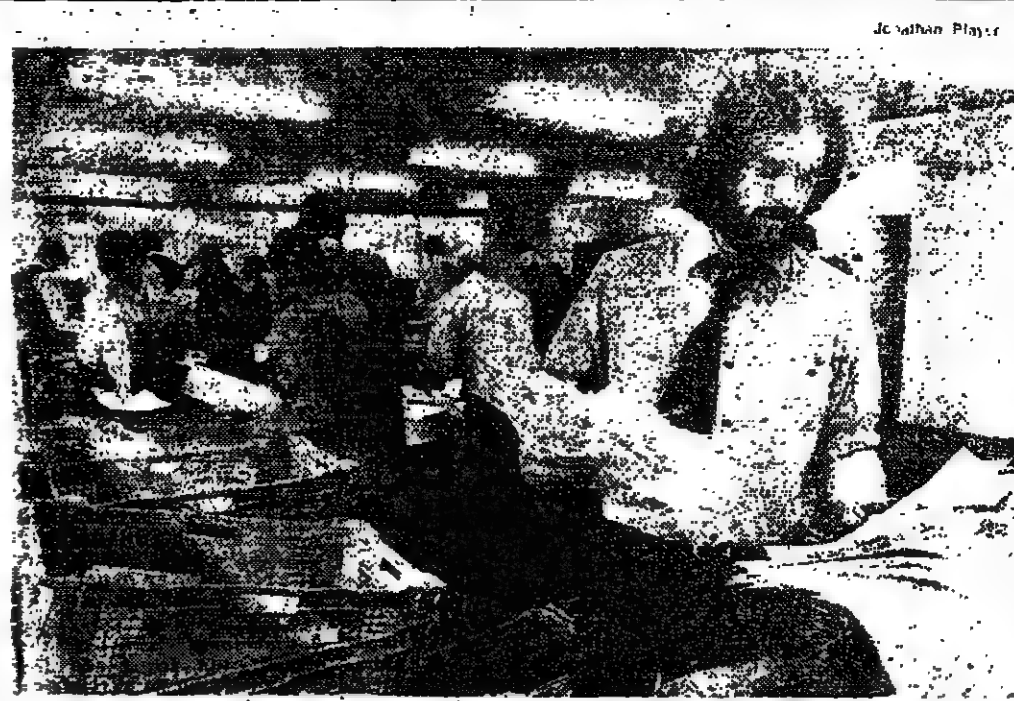
Mobil's bid ranks among the largest seen in the last two years in the United States, where leading oil companies have been actively buying up other companies.

The date for the offer is midnight New York time November 11. The withdrawal deadline is midnight New York time November 22. The offer will expire at midnight on December 1 unless extended.

Wall Street analysts said Mobil's bid would encounter only minor antitrust obstacles, but that the offer from Marathon and other bidders before the dust has settled.

They said Marathon's "hard" value, based on its large domestic oil and gas reserves, is between \$180 and \$200 a share and that a fair take over price for Marathon would be closer to \$120 to \$140 a share.

In recent months Mobil, the third largest American oil company, was frustrated in a bid battle for Conoco, which was acquired by the Du Pont chemicals group.



National Westminster staff trying to cope with the mass of C & W share applications

Scramble for C & W shares

By Our Financial Staff

The public matched their eagerness with their purses yesterday to let the Cable & Wireless shares offer take off in spectacular style. It is estimated that the £224m flotation was at least five times oversubscribed, so attracting more than £1,000m of public money.

Draper's Gardens tower, the home of National Westminster's new issues department, was the scene of good-humoured queues from 7.30 a.m. onwards. So the bank opened the doors half an hour early to meet the crowd, application forms clutched firmly to their sides.

The queues passed in "gentlemanly" fashion, one observer said. He commended the way the National Westminster had avoided a crush by allowing people to pass by the counters, and through the room, going straight out as the other end.

Not so, apparently, in other recent issues. On the streets of 10.01 a.m. the doors closed and National Westminster says no one was turned away.

Extra staff have been called for the weekend. By Monday morning National Westminster should be able to announce the results of the Government's largest partial denationalization move since it took office.

Last February British Aerospace's £150m flotation met with a cooler reception. The City had been expecting far greater support than the oversubscription by 21 times.

Although the Cable & Wireless results will not be known until Monday, one of the sponsors, stockbroker firms, which include Rowe & Pim, Cazenove and James Capel, said it alone had together put

Higher oil prices boost for sterling

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The prospect of a rise in the price of North Sea oil and a further easing in American interest rates have the pound a strong boost on foreign exchange markets yesterday.

Sterling rose 2.8 cents against the dollar to close at \$1.86, a gain of 81 cents since Monday's close and the best level it has seen for almost three weeks.

The pound's recovery this week, bringing in its wake some easing in short-term interest rates, should come as a relief to the Government. For the present at least, the pressure on the clearing banks to push their lending rates back up to 16 per cent seems to have receded.

Interest rates on very short term money fluctuated as the banking system tried to work out how much money was being pushed into share applications for Cable & Wireless, but period rates continued to ease.

The average rate of discount at which Treasury bills were allotted at the weekly tender slipped back from 15.95 to 15.66 per cent.

On Wall Street the Dow Jones Industrial average closed 19.60 points up at 812.55, the largest daily gain since January 5. The market was boosted by speculation that interest rates will soon ease.

The Federal Reserve Board approved a reduction in the basic discount rate to 13 per cent from 14 per cent from Monday. No change was made in the 2 per cent surcharge that applies to large frequent borrowers.

The United States basic money supply M1B rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$434.90m in the week ended October 31 from \$433.30m the previous week.

Building slump brings UBM's first loss

By Margaret Pagan

UBM, Britain's second largest builders' merchant group, reported its first-ever loss yesterday, following the slump in the construction industry. Only two years ago, the Bristol-based group made pre-tax profits of £12.2m and last year it made £2.7m.

The group lost £831,000 in the six months to August, compared with pre-tax profits of £2.3m in the same period last year. But losses were not as great as feared and the market marked the shares 51p above the year's low at 52p. Shareholders, however, which include Equity Capital for Industry with a 10.7 per cent stake, had their half-year dividend halved to 14.2p.

Deterioration in profit margins due to tight pricing by competitors and collapsed demand are blamed for the £831,000 loss in the builders' merchant division. Merchandising, which operates on a day-to-day basis and traditionally provides the bulk of profits, made £2m in the six months. All the group's other activities, covering scaffolding, glass, motor distribution and overseas concerns, remained profitable.

Sales in the builders' merchant division rose by just £500,000 to £23.8m, reflecting a 3.3 per cent drop in volume over the same period last year, but a 2.2 per cent rise over last year's second half.

Total sales held steady at £219.18m, where trading profits of £696,000 against £3.5m were depressed by the year's charges of £708,000 and rent of £819,000.

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S Pearson drops case against NEB

By Drew Johnston

S. Pearson and Son, the industrial, financial and publishing group, has decided not to go ahead with its claim against the National Enterprise Board, over the sale of Fairley Holdings, the engineering group, to Royal Doulton, its wholly-owned subsidiary.

Pearson earlier instructed Deloitte Haskins & Sells, its auditors, and D. Freeman, its solicitors, to report on any claims it might have arising from the acquisition. Fairley Holdings forecast a £5m profit for the year ended 1980. That was then reduced to £4m but in the event, Fairley reported a loss of £2.8m for 1980.

On receiving the accountants' report, Pearson has decided to take no further action. A statement from the Pearson directors said Fairley was now trading profitably and had orders worth £85m in the first nine months of the year, compared with orders of only £51m in the whole of 1980.

Government to look at ICL cash needs

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The Government is to review the finances of ICL, the British computer company, within the next two weeks, seven months after underwriting a £200m two-year loan to the company.

Since April a new management team has taken control and agreements on the company have been made with the Three Rivers Computer Corporation of America, Miel of Canada and Fujitsu of Japan. Questions have been raised about the rate of growth at ICL and the level of finance that may be necessary to support the company.

Mr Christopher Laidlaw, ICL's chairman, yesterday commented on press reports that the Japanese authorities had asked for financial guarantees of £100m before implementing the Fujitsu deal. Under the agreement ICL would have access to the latest Japanese microchip technology and would sell his Fujitsu machines in Europe under licence as ICL machines, in direct competition with IBM.

"One of the means open to ICL to finance its purchase under the Fujitsu collaboration is Japanese Export/Import Bank credit," Mr Laidlaw said. "The Department of Industry said meanwhile that so far no British company had been financed by the Japanese Exim Bank. It added, however, that it would look into the Japanese loan procedure."

Long service pay scheme for builders

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Building industry employers are to grant "golden handshakes" to workers who retire after a lifetime in the trade. Lump sums of as much as £3,500 will be available to building and civil engineering workers after a six-year run-in period in a scheme funded by employers to benefit long-service employees.

Mr Les Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, said last night: "This agreement is a milestone along the road towards 'decausaling' the industry. It is a breakthrough for men who spend their full working lives in construction."

Under the deal, which comes into effect next April, employers will contribute 50p a week for each worker as a surcharge on the existing holiday pay arrangement, and workers who have worked for more than 200 weeks in construction will be entitled to a lump sum on their 55th birthday.

By using surplus funds of the existing holiday scheme, as much as £364 will be paid to retiring workers who satisfy conditions from the outset of the scheme, but it will be six years before it becomes fully operational.

National Savings rate raised again

By Lorna Bourke

The National Savings Bank investment account rate is to be up by 0.5 per cent to 15 per cent from December 1. The rise comes only a month after the rate was increased from 13 per cent to 14.5 per cent, in take effect from Monday.

National Savings claims that the move is simply to bring the return on the NSB account into line with competing offers, but yesterday's increase is likely to be regarded by the building societies as interest rate "leapfrogging". The equivalent return from a building society ordinary account is 13.9 per cent.

The flow of cash into the societies fell substantially during the third quarter of 1981, from £1,103m to £888m, and this has been reflected in a drop in the amount of money promised to home buyers.

Net new commitments fell from £3,261m to £2,941m during the quarter, although overall lending for the year is expected to be a record £12,000m.

The National Savings rate increase is seen as part of the Government's plan to raise £3,300m from personal savers by the end of the 1981-82 fiscal year.

Savings war, page 18

Stock Markets	
FT Index 468.5 up 0.8	
FT 100 61.16 up 0.15	
FT All Share 286.30 up	
Bargains 13,054	
Sterling	
\$1.8600 up 280 pts	
Index 88.7 up 0.2	
New York: \$1.8805	
Dollar	
Index 108.8 down 0.6	
DM 2.2470 down 240 pts	
Gold	
\$ 428 up \$4	
New York: \$428.00	
Money	
3 mth sterling 15 1/2-16 1/2	
3 mth Euro \$ 15 1/4-15 1/2	
6 mth Euro \$ 15 1/4-15 1/2	

US economy 'rethink'

Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury secretary, said the current United States recession meant that President Reagan's goal of a balanced budget in 1984 was unlikely to be met, and that the Administration was revising its economic outlook.

In the gloomiest Administration comment on prospects for balancing the budget in 1984, Mr Regan said: "It is possible, but not probable."

Mr Regan told the Senate Budget Committee that he believed the recession would be mild and end by next March or April.

But because of the recession, the Administration was revising its economic forecasts, and might have been available in the next few days, he said.

Paribas in suit threat

The French Government plans to sue certain officials and clients of Paribas, the French private bank listed for nationalization, on charges of illegally transferring funds and currency out of the country, according to M Laurent Fabius, budget minister.

He said bank officials would be charged with transferring \$5,000 pieces of gold worth \$72m to Canada in 1980 for a client. The other charges involve transferring currency to Switzerland for several clients, many of whom were aware of the situation.

Meanwhile, Paribas yesterday lost control of Cobepe, the Belgian subsidiary, its 59.6 per cent shareholding was reduced by about 10 per cent.

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa holds 2 per cent of the equity of Paribas and not 20 per cent as reported yesterday.

Japan talks on trade surpluses

Japan will consider emergency measures to reduce its huge trade surplus with the United States and Western Europe, Mr Michio Watanabe, the finance minister, said yesterday.

A special cabinet meeting, led by Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, will meet early next month to discuss boosting imports to dampen trade friction.

Sources at the Economic Planning Agency said Japan should make about \$5,000m (£7,700m) of emergency imports. Japan's current account surplus in the financial year ending in March might rise to between \$12,000m and \$13,000m unless action were taken. Mr Watanabe said.

Swiss see no recession

The Swiss economy is not expected to go through a recession in 1982, the institute for economic research of the Federal College of Science and Technology in Zurich said.

The institute said 1982 would be a difficult year, but a considerable easing of the tight labour market is not expected to lead to a sharp reduction of employment.

The stagnation of overall exports seen recently will continue, but there will probably be no real setback, the institute said.

Court backs Krupp steel

The European Court of Justice has ruled in favour of Krupp Stahl in a dispute over steel quotas imposed by the European Commission for the last quarter of 1980.

However, the court upheld the quotas set for the first quarter of 1981.

The court accepted the steel production capacity had increased by 15 per cent in 1980 because of the opening of a new preheating plant. The Commission had estimated this increase at 9.5 per cent.

However, the court rejected the company's argument for higher quotas in the first three months of this year.

EEC ministers meet in London

Finance ministers of the 10 EEC countries met in London yesterday for the start of two days of informal talks. The discussions, under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are likely to touch on reform of the Community budget and the general economic and monetary situation, both in Europe and abroad.

Montedison sale suspension

Montedison has announced the temporary suspension of sales in Italy and abroad of its low-density polyethylene, for which its subsidiary Montopolimeri has an annual production capacity of 430,000 tonnes. It did so to help stabilize "a market which for many months has been characterized by a foolish waste of resources by the entire plastics manufacturing industry."

PRICE CHANGES	
Rises	
Amal Metal	10p to 560p
BP	8p to 208p
Baggeridge Brk	8p to 85p
Bellway	10p to 140p
Burgess Prod	6p to 48p
CUS A	7p to 395p
Lamin	10p to 85p
Hinton A	10p to 176p
Polys Pack	12p to 336p
Shell Trans	18p to 382p
Tricentrol	12p to 258p
Ultram Group	31p to 32p
Ultram	40p to 420p
Union Discount	10p to 418p
Yarrow	15p to 250p
Falls	
Aero & Gen	10p to 225p
Allen H & Ross	5p to 265p
Bowater	7p to 192p
Borthwick T	10p to 160p
Davies & Nwan	10p to 85p
Hanson Trust	12p to 268p
Haydon	10p to 377p
Legal & Genl	10p to 110p
Massey-Fert	8p to 315p
Merrill B. P.	10p to 315p
Ranger Elect	5p to 378p
Ranger Oil	15p to 421p
Refuge Ass	40p to 228p
Verrenging Rct	24p to 400p

Sohio budget of \$60,000m

Standard Oil Co (Ohio) said its capital spending over the next 10 years would total \$55,000m to \$60,000m.

Mr John Miller, the company president, said this included a \$2,800m spending programme for 1982, which was recently approved by Sohio's board. The company is 53 per cent owned by British Petroleum.

Jobless rise

The number of job seekers in France rose 14.5 per cent in the year to last March, to 1,593,000 or 6.9 per cent of the labour force.

Toyota has decided to build a passenger car plant in the United States to ease trade friction with that country, according to a Kyodo News Service report.

Alexander-Kielland refusal

The Norwegian Government has refused to finance a new attempt to right the Alexander L. Kielland, the offshore platform which capsized during a storm in March 1980 with the loss of 123 lives.

The rig was moored upside-down at Stavanger, is expected to be sunk in a west coast fjord. The bodies of 36 of the victims are believed to be still inside the rig.

The loss of the "floating hotel" rig will cost Norwegian and foreign insurance companies an estimated \$65m. The rig, owned by Stavanger Drilling Co. of Norway, had been operated by Phillips Petroleum in the Ekofisk area of the Norwegian North Sea.

Helikopter Service, the Norwegian company that serves the North Sea oil rigs, has bought 10 helicopters from Aerospatiale of France for about \$60m.



The money is not the most important feature of the arrangement. Its most important function is to 'develop collaborative biotechnology projects in public and private sectors, universities or in industry.'

AEG-Telefunken hopeful

AEG-Telefunken, the financially-troubled West German electrical group, expects to be able to break even and improve its financial structure this year as a result of help from its banks and the sale of assets to companies that will join it in cooperation deals.

It disclosed today that its consortium of 24 banks was prepared to play a substantial role in restructuring the company and that this willingness, together with the plans to cooperate with other concerns, constituted an important step towards putting the group back on its feet.

Today's meeting between AEG and its bankers was the second in a week. Although the company said that the group was very pleased with the outcome, the brief statement gave no details of the support that the banks would be giving to the company.

First National Securities Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st November 1981 its base rate for lending will be 18%.

First National Securities Ltd., First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1FB. Telephone: 01-861 1313.

EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

FINANCIAL NEWS



Willie Robertson this week

Pope to pop stars — Willie Robertson insures them all

Mrs Thatcher may be short of fans at the moment but there are several 'Lloyds' underwriters who would be less than entertained if she were to be toppled in a Downing Street coup.

Insurance broker, Willie Robertson recently had the unusual task of insuring against this and other disasters that might befall the Prime Minister or her husband on behalf of the producers of *Anyone for Denis* and the theatrical life in the Thatcher household based on *Private Eye's* "Dear Bill" column.

Anyone for Denis has been running to packed audiences at the Whitehall Theatre, London since early summer. The producers wanted to insure against any eventuality that might lead to the death, Mrs Thatcher's debarment, or a snap general election that would mean the play would have to be withdrawn. They went to Mr Robertson who over the last 15 years has cast himself as a profitable and amusing if at times rather hair-raising career as insurance broker extraordinary to the entertainment industry.

In his time he has been asked to insure some bizarre risks. One British pop group was about to start a tour of Yugoslavia when President Tito fell seriously ill. If Tito died the whole country would have gone into mourning, the concert tour would have been cancelled and the group would have lost money. Mr Robertson fixed the cover, the group completed its tour and Tito died just a few days after they had finished.

In 1968 Mr Robertson was working at Lloyds when two Old Harrovian friends of his who managed King Crimson, one of the groups which emerged in the late sixties, found they could not find anyone to insure the group's instruments. "Insurers were suspicious of the music business. Lloyds thought it was difficult. Drink and drugs were a very grey area too. The musicians did not know about insurance but of course

it was at this time they began to use all sorts of complicated and expensive gear." Since then Mr Robertson has handled the insurance needs of most British pop groups and their promoters, placing around £2m of premiums on the London market each year.

His career has had its nerve-racking moments. A few years ago he became involved in a promotion for the Pink Floyd which featured a large inflatable pink pig harnessing a Battering Ram. He was insuring the pig. However the balloon animal slipped its moorings and took off for the Kent coast oblivious of passing aircraft. When you think of it it could have been a huge disaster, he says. It landed safely in the country — in a pig farm.

Pink Floyd concerts now feature the marginally more insurable gimmick of a 50 foot model aircraft which pushes towards the audience at the start of the show at 40 miles an hour.

Concert tours, even those without such dramatic curtain-raisers, are a big insurance proposition. Mr Robertson arranges cover for pop performers and promoters on everything from their instruments to non-performance fees if for any reason beyond their control the show or the star is unable to go on.

He arranged the multi-million dollar package that covers the Rolling Stones' present 56-date marathon tour of the United States. "Touch wood," he says, "everything is going all right although the stage was blown away at their opening concert in Buffalo."

Perhaps his most unusual brief was to arrange non-appearance insurance for Pope John Paul II's visit to the United Kingdom next May. "In insurance terms, it is really just the same as a rock 'n' roll concert. He is scheduled to give six open-air masses in various parts of the country. If he is unable to come the organizers stand to

lose a great deal of money. It is like the royal wedding. There will be lots of things specially manufactured for the occasion, mementoes that will be pretty near worthless if the event does not take place."

Mr Robertson has arranged the cover for the tour organizers, Mark McCormack's International Management Group. The insurance was taken out after the attempt on the Pope's life but before his latest operation. The fact that there are uncertainties about whether the Pope can now manage the entire schedule underlines the risks of insuring leading personalities and performers.

"We have seen some serious losses this year," says Mr Robertson. Richard Burton collapsed on stage during the revival of *Camelot* and had to withdraw from the show because of a serious illness. The producers had recourse to their insurance policy which covered the loss of expected box office takings following Burton's departure. But despite some setbacks Mr Robertson still holds that the music and entertainment industry, however unstable or eccentric the image, is no worse a risk than anything else. "Most of my clients are professionals who have been around for a long time. They know how much is at stake. Most musicians for instance are self-made men who look after their instruments and equipment."

And despite the fact that the music industry is so strong in the United States, it is the London market that most easily entertains its insurance business. "The American market blows hot and cold on this sort of business. Lloyds just soldiers on somehow. It will accept risks that other markets will not. I believe there is a price for everything however bizarre."

Margaret Drummond

Two more apply for USM quotes

By Drew Johnston

Two more companies, one an electronics equipment manufacturer, the other a sheet metal fabricator, are the latest to apply for quotation on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Stockbrokers Hoare, Govett are placing 131m ordinary shares of 15p at 90p per share on behalf of the Feedback Group, an East-Sussex company which manufactures and markets electronic, electrical and microprocessor-based equipment.

Sheet metal fabricators VW is also about to have 1.6m of its ordinary shares placed by its merchant bank, Gray Dawes, again through brokers Hoare, Govett.

The VW shares, placing is made up of 474,280 ordinary shares which are being sold by existing shareholders and the remainder of a new issue. At a placing price of 62p per share, Gray Dawes says the market capitalization of the company amounts to £298m and £3.4m after taking into account the shares to be issued.

The bankers say VW is competing to the market on a multiple of 4.96 times the current pre-tax profits with an indicated annual gross dividend yield of 8.84 per cent. The chairman of the company, Mr Roy Stephens, and his co-directors will retain a direct interest of 60.2 per cent of the share capital.

In the case of the Feedback Group, a proportion of the shares being placed will be available to the public through the market and dealings are expected to begin on November 5.

Feedback's bankers, Arbuthnot Latham, say the company has recorded unaudited pre-tax profits for the six months ended September 30 that are 20 per cent greater than the corresponding period last year at £381,000.

The directors' forecast is that pre-tax profits for the year will be a minimum of £375,000.

"We have seen some serious losses this year," says Mr Robertson. Richard Burton collapsed on stage during the revival of *Camelot* and had to withdraw from the show because of a serious illness. The producers had recourse to their insurance policy which covered the loss of expected box office takings following Burton's departure. But despite some setbacks Mr Robertson still holds that the music and entertainment industry, however unstable or eccentric the image, is no worse a risk than anything else. "Most of my clients are professionals who have been around for a long time. They know how much is at stake. Most musicians for instance are self-made men who look after their instruments and equipment."

And despite the fact that the music industry is so strong in the United States, it is the London market that most easily entertains its insurance business. "The American market blows hot and cold on this sort of business. Lloyds just soldiers on somehow. It will accept risks that other markets will not. I believe there is a price for everything however bizarre."

Margaret Drummond

Higher sales fail to lift Hepworth

J. Hepworth rang up much more money at the tills last year, but still ended up with profits down on the previous 12 months.

Turnover was up by more than £13.7m at almost £75.7m, but pre-tax profits fell from £5.7m to a shade over £4m.

Mr Jeffrey Rowley, managing director, explained: "Turnover benefited from a number of acquisitions, but we are still having difficulties on the High Street. In menswear, people are buying casual garments rather than £80 to £100 suits."

On the stock market Hepworth shares eased 2p to 90p, although interest in the stock remains keen, reflecting the substantial stake taken in the company by British Land, which was increased earlier this week. The results show that Hepworth, whose chairman is Mr



Mr Robert Chadwick, chairman of J. Hepworth

Robert Chadwick, had written off just over £400,000 after the closure of its Sunderland factory and possible further branch closures. Profits on property

sales during the year were £649,000.

Hepworth's sales have been bolstered by the acquisition of the Turner shoe shop chain and the Kendall's women's wear business. But profits remain elusive while the recession remains its grip.

"I do not suppose the prices of our menswear has risen more than 2 or 3 per cent in the last year, but customers still remain very price conscious," Mr Rowley said. "However, we are experiencing some small signs of a pick-up, although very much depends on what happens at Christmas."

In the meantime, Hepworth will continue its policy of pruning uneconomic branches. It disposed of 20 stores last year, leaving a total of 600 outlets.

Shareholders collect a final dividend of 3.8p a share gross making a total of 5.4p, the same as last time.

Howard & Wyndham cuts loss by £600,000

By Our Financial Staff

The slimmed down Howard & Wyndham group—consisting of W. H. Allen, the publishers, and Ciro the jewellers—has reduced its losses in the first half from £969,000 to £377,000.

Shareholders, however, since again fail to collect a dividend, while on the stock market the shares remained unchanged at 4p.

Turnover fell from £5.2m to £4.5m. Interest charges during the trading spell were reduced from £236,000 to £187,000. The loss per share was 6p compared with 14.5p before.

The publishing business has undergone a considerable change with the disposal of the Made Simple educational book stocks and the Brown Watson children's book division, leaving sales of the publishing side well down.

However, the board points out that sales of the continuing activities of W. H. Allen, and the Ciro jewellery side, are higher this year than in the same period in 1980.

The jewellery business, however, remains subject to seasonal trading trends so that losses in the first half usually give way to a profitable second half. The indications are that this pattern should be repeated in the second six months.

For the 18 months to December 31, net losses were £17.7m.

Airline group's losses increase

Davies & Newman, the Dan-Air airline and shipbroking group, yesterday reported that the six months results showed a pre-tax deficit of £1.99m compared with a loss of £716,000 at the same stage last year.

The first half is always a loss-making one for the group because of the seasonal nature of Dan-Air's charter business.

"The airline is experiencing all the adverse factors common to the industry at the present time," Mr Frederick Newman, chairman, said.

Caparo Industries returns to dividends

Caparo Industries, formerly L. V. Industrial Investments, which took over Central Manufacturing and Trading in April, is paying a first-half dividend of 0.71p gross—the first since the 1979 interim.

In the first half of 1981, Caparo made a pre-tax profit of £115,000, compared with a loss of £23,000 in the first half of 1980 and a loss of £350,000 for the whole of that year.

Mr Svrcek Paul, the chairman, forecasts a continued improvement in profitability and details the possibilities for a further reduction in borrowings. A final dividend similar to the interim now declared is predicted.

Caparo is 50 per cent owned by Mr Paul's private company, Caparo Group. It was acquired by Caparo Group in July 1980.

Issue flops

The rights issue by F. Austin (Lepton) of partly convertible preference shares, on a one-for-24 basis, has been taken up for only 34,323 shares, just 6.98 per cent of the issue. The balance has been taken up by the ICF.

This balance includes the allotment of 200,573 shares to some directors and their families who agreed to renounce their entitlement in favour of the ICF.

Solex (UK)

In the first half of 1981, the pre-tax loss of Solex (UK), formerly Zenith Carburetor, fell slightly to £450,000, compared with a pre-tax loss of £474,000 in the first half of 1980.

The loss was after charging depreciation, down from £176,000 to £160,000, crediting exceptional items of £30,000—against a £561,000 debit in 1980—and taking in income from trade investments, etc., which was up from £201,000 to £210,000. There is no tax charge this time, compared with a £235,000 credit in 1980. Turnover fell from £7.25m to £5.16m.

Leiras-Esselte

Esselte now holds, or has received, acceptances equivalent to 92 per cent of Leiras's ordinary shares. The offers are unconditional and remain open.

Offer for Mowat

Manchester stockbrokers John Siddall and Son are to make an offer for all the 1m ordinary shares in Wm Mowat and Sons, £21m.

Airing policyholders' grievances

Anyone with a complaint against a life assurance company will find it hard to get an independent investigation. The only course of action is to complain to the company concerned or perhaps take expensive legal action.

But the Life Offices Association is now considering the possibility of setting up a separate independent complaints system and has instructed a working party to look at the handling of complaints.

Consumers with grievances about general insurance—household, motor, travel and the like—can air them before an independent Insurance Ombudsman, James Haswell, but he is not able to deal with complaints against all insurers.

Mr Haswell's bureau is open to all insurance groups.

New funds

Anyone fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to be paying income tax at 50 per cent or

more should take a look at the two new funds, Electra and Basilidon, which take advantage for the new tax relief allowable for money put up for venture capital enterprises. The Electra offer closes on November 4 so there is not much time to lose. Since the money is effectively locked up for five years, this should be money you can manage without. Tax relief at your highest rate is available on up to £10,000 invested in such schemes each year.

Finding where to get the best return on your savings often can be a problem. From this week on, money market best buys will highlight what is available in the savings market, with basic terms and conditions. Further details are obtainable from the relevant organizations.

Your money market best buys

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Lloyds, 13.5 per cent; Nat West, Midland, 8 per cent; Barclay's, 14 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month, 14 per cent; 3 months, 14 per cent; 6 months, 15 per cent; 12 months, 15 per cent. For sums of £10,000 or more rate fixed for the term.

Money Funds
Simco 7-day fund, 15.44 per cent; UDT Average Deposit Fund, 16.33 per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 15.5 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 13.5 per cent; interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-225 0223), Tyndall (01-0272 3241), UDT (scheme now closed to new investment).

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Accounts — 14.5 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £20,000.

National Savings Certificates
— 23rd Issue
Returns totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 per cent, maximum investment £5,000, on sale from November 9.

National Savings Index-Linked Certificates
Maximum investment, £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index, 4 pc bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in November 1976, £191.43 including 4 pc bonus.

Building Societies
Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 per cent. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Foreign Currency Deposits
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

	Call	7-days notice
US dollar	11% p.a.	11% p.a.
Yen	2% p.a.	3% p.a.
D. Mark	7% p.a.	8% p.a.
French Franc	11% p.a.	11% p.a.

*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

Local Authority Yearling Bonds
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 16% p.a. paid net of basic rate tax (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Local Authority Town Hall Bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). Best offer: 1-3 years, Knowsley, 14% per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-328 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24908.

Finance for Industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13% p.a.; 5-6 years, 13% p.a.; 7 years, 13% p.a.; 8-9 years, 14% p.a.; 10 years, 14% p.a. Further information from FFI, 91 Watford Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

Finance House Deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of £10,000 or more: 1 month, 15% p.a.; 3 months, 15% p.a.; 6 months, 15% p.a.; 12 months, 15% p.a.

The big, simple way to save with a National Savings Bank Investment Account.

On December 1st, the interest rate for all National Savings Bank Investment Account holders goes up to 15% p.a., and matches the highest rate we have ever paid. To benefit from the new rate as soon as it is introduced, you must invest by November 30th.

An NSB Investment Account gives you big interest rates — paid in full.

Start right now. It's quick and simple.

Simple to start

Just go to your post office, fill in a simple form and make your deposit. Start with as little as £1 — cash or cheque. Cheques made payable to you are also acceptable as a deposit.

Every pound you invest earns interest from the first of the month following the deposit, and for every full calendar month it remains invested. And you can withdraw it at one month's notice.

The maximum you can invest is £200,000.

Is the interest paid in full?

Yes. Some investments pay interest "tax paid," with income tax already deducted. Even if you are not liable to pay tax, it's not always possible to get it back. Our interest, though taxable, is paid in full.

This is a significant benefit to private investors who don't pay tax — children as well as adults — and tax-exempt organisations.

Now open to commercial investors

Registered companies and other corporate bodies are also eligible to open an Investment Account. Applications should be made direct to the National Savings Bank, SOC/COM Glasgow G58 1SB. No money should be sent at this stage.



National Savings

Full details are available in a leaflet you'll find at any post office.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stockmarkets

Saudi cut boosts oils

Oils bubbled back to life yesterday after the announcement from Saudi Arabia that it intended to cut production by 1.5 million barrels a day to 8.5 million.

The cut, although proved to be at the level of expectations, was a flurry of activity. Much of the day was centred on the Saudi move. BP rose 8p to 260, Shell 18p to 382p, Ultramar 10p to 49p, Lasso 10p to 250p, and Amoco 12p to 250p.

Elsewhere in equities activity was down to a trickle as the staff at Reuters Hall got down to the important business of closing the applications for the new FT Index. The FT Index closed 0.3 up at 468.5, a rise on the week of 6.6.

Further easing of United States prime rates resulted in a more confident performance

of sterling with gilt quick to take the opportunity of extending their recent recovery.

Prices in London were up as much as 2½ while shorts managed improvements of 1½. The absence of a new short tap was also a cause for celebration.

ICI continued to make headway on Thursday's better than expected third quarter profits closing 4p higher at 270p, after

Word is that Lloyds will bid for Tote Kemsley judging by the level of call options in both recently. Observers say the bid makes sense for Lloyds, whose trading side is compatible with Tote's. Next week Tote's half year profits are expected to show a 50 per cent fall to £2.2m. Tote added 1p to 72p yesterday.

274p. The annual review added 4p to Glaxo at 410p, but Blue Circle Industries shed 2p to 438p still reflecting the recent loss of 1,100 jobs.

Brokers Casanova were busy making a vendor placing of 12m shares at 43p in Mitchell Cotts to finance the minority bid of its South African interests. The price closed unchanged at 47p.

In the meantime, about 350,000 shares in T. Fegarty were sold in the market with

out too much trouble and the price was unchanged at 98p.

Rose 1p to 130p after giving the thumbs up to shareholders for Thomas Tilling's 296m bid. But the first bidder, Kanton Trust, fell 13p to 260p.

Davies & Newman plunged 10p to 85p up by the trading losses incurred by its Den Air subsidiary and S Miller fell 21p to 94p for a similar reason.

Polly Peck celebrated a return to profits with a 12p rise at 336p with its stablemate Cornhill Dresses 2p stronger at 148p after diversification details. Wearwell, the third member of the trio, added 3p to 68p in sympathy.

Less than expected losses put 51p on URM Group at 52p with satisfactory trading news helping. Equity turnover on October 29 was £58.496m (8,778 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, Lasso, BP, Ultramar, Prudential, Kanton, Rascal, URM, Hanson Trust and Hambro Life.

Traded options: Demand picked up with total contracts reaching 1,329 with Lloyds active on 275 calls.

Traditional options saw calls in Bursaph on Sp. Charterhall on 6p, Rascal on 6p, Tote Kemsley on 6p and NCC

No profits bonus for employees of Wedd Durlacher

Wedd Durlacher Mordant, one of the stock market's big five jobbing firms, has passed the profits-related bonus for employees for the first six months of this year.

The bonuses are paid from profits after all costs are met and it is understood Wedd did not make enough in the first six months of this year to cover costs and pay the bonus.

Rumours that the jobbing firm lost £8m in the first half are said to be wide of the mark, but the passing of the bonus scheme underlines the severe trading difficulties faced by the jobbers in a stock market where volatile price movements have disguised this trading.

Brooks Bond Liebig

Terms have been agreed between Brooks Bond Liebig and the Pillsbury Company of Minneapolis by which Pillsbury's German subsidiary will take over Jakob of Freese, a Brooks Bond Liebig office. The price has been agreed at about £2m.

Wearwell and Polly Peck up sharply

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Asil Nadir yesterday unveiled sharply higher profits for his clothing-maker and wholesaler group Wearwell and a return to profits for Polly Peck Holdings, the dress company he took over last year.

For the 69 weeks to the end of August, Wearwell's turnover doubled to £21.3m and pretax profits rose from £1.6m to £4m. Mr Nadir is paying a 40 per cent increased gross total dividend of 5p. The shares touched 70p at one point before closing 3p up on the day at 68p.

Mr Nadir says present trading conditions are buoyant and demand for the company's products remains high.

He says the company has expanded and modernized production facilities and strengthened its management to cope with increased demand and says this could be another record year for the group.

A revaluation of properties has shown a £5.4m surplus over

book value. The group has also credited a £1m profit on the sale of its site at Commercial Road in East London below the line, increasing retained profits from £977,000 to £3.8m.

Meanwhile Polly Peck Holdings has now moved into the black after two years of losses. On turnover up from £1m to £5.48m, Mr Nadir reports a profit of £2.1m against a loss last time of £30,500. He is paying a final gross dividend of 7.142p, making the year's pay-out 7.425p.

No contribution has been included from Cornhill Dresses, which became a 55 per cent owned subsidiary of Polly Peck in January. Last year Cornhill lost £135,000.

Mr Nadir is thinking of giving the Cornhill dress concern a Cyprus-based poultry subsidiary for Middle Eastern markets. He says studies are also being carried out in other agricultural areas which should be completed in two months.

Commodities

COPPER was very steady. Afternoon session saw a slight rise in copper prices. The London Metal Exchange (LME) closed at 200.00 for the month of October. The price of copper in New York was 200.00. The price of copper in London was 200.00. The price of copper in the United States was 200.00. The price of copper in the United Kingdom was 200.00. The price of copper in the Commonwealth was 200.00. The price of copper in the rest of the world was 200.00.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Oils firm after hours

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct. 26; Dealings End, Nov. 6. \$ Contango Day, Nov. 9. Settlement Day, Nov. 16.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Cricket

Tour of India draws back from the brink

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

So England's tour of India and Sri Lanka is to go ahead. The good news was announced yesterday after a display of brinkmanship by Mrs Gandhi which had threatened to bring world cricket grinding to a halt.

Kenilworth, the tour's team will leave for Bombay, as originally planned, next Thursday morning.

Had the tour been cancelled it would have been a bad day not only for cricket but for sport throughout the world. It could have snowballed into something which would have made the ending of apartheid on the playing fields of South Africa not more but less likely.

The Indian Government extracted itself from a difficult position by letting on to a letter, written in August by the Test and County Cricket Board, to all first-class cricketers, warning them to think twice, if they were not to jeopardize their prospects of playing for England, before accepting an invitation to tour South Africa with a team of Test calibre "that was being assembled".

Advantage was taken, too, of the condemnation of apartheid expressed by Cook and Boycott.

Because of an announcement a fortnight ago that the tour could go ahead if these two, who are on the United Nations blacklist, were withdrawn from the England party, the Indian Government, acting in their role as leaders of the Third World, got themselves on to a limb from which there was no easy return.

They did it, I think, without realising that England could neither ask nor expect Cook

and Boycott to step down; nor perhaps did they fully appreciate the likely consequences of the tour being cancelled, one of which would have been the polarization of white and non-white into separate camps.

To be consistent, Mrs Gandhi would have had to stop the Indian cricket team coming to England next summer, as they had to do, and to insist that no one playing in the forthcoming hockey World Cup in Bombay should have had links with South Africa, which almost certainly would have put a stop to that too.

In all likelihood, Sri Lanka would have followed India's lead and asked England not to go there in February.

Happily though, we have pulled back from the brink—with everyone a little wiser and neither side irretrievably committed. Ironically, the letter which served as a lifeline was intended not to assert any moral pressure upon England's players so far as their attitudes to South Africa are concerned, but simply as a legal safeguard with a privately sponsored tour being planned at a time when the ICC were afraid that they might find themselves in the position of having to ask certain players not to go on if they wanted to be in the team for India which had already signed contracts.

All is well for the moment and because of the dignity and good sense which he has shown, Mr. Fletcher's standing has been enhanced. Such will be the delight of his players that there is no question of their being put at a



Boycott and Cook can pack their bags for Bombay.

disadvantage by what has happened.

A cricket tour of India is a great and exciting experience. The relief that it is on will be shared just as heartily by the Indian public.

Press Association reports: Although TCCB officials were delighted that the tour was on, they suggested that the situation could recur. George Mann, chairman of the board, said at Lord's last night: "Polarization of the cricket world has been prevented for the moment. That does not mean to say that other governments would necessarily follow the policy of India's government which would allow us to start our tour next Thursday."

"If we had yielded to the demands that were put on us a fortnight ago, to omit Geoff Cook and Geoff Boycott, we would have been the head of a slippery slope. All cricket boards know where we stand, and more governments are realizing that we will not alter our principles of selecting our side on merit. South Africa found that out 13 years ago."

Guyana discovered it last winter, and now India's Government know where we stand."

Mr. Mann added: "We have also made clear the positions of Boycott and Cook which are as follows:

1. Boycott went to South Africa last winter on holiday and did a little coaching.

2. Cook took a winter job coaching youngsters at all races played for Eastern Province.

3. Both players have personally expressed themselves opposed to the principle and system of apartheid."

He said that the United Nations blacklist was not Cook's doing. He was asked not to do so to say that he agreed with Boycott's published views that he disapproved of apartheid. It was also revealed that the board had discussed Derbyshire, the Warwickshire Trophy winners, from touring South Africa.

The board had been in touch with Sri Lanka and there was no question of that section of the tour being in jeopardy. The tour's secretary, Donald Carr, said that if a replacement were needed on this tour, he could come straight from South Africa, where many English cricketers spend the winter.

The England captain, Keith Fletcher, said: "The news comes as a great relief and naturally I am delighted. I only returned home last night from a short holiday in Guyana and today's events complete a happy week. I must confess that the suspense of the last couple of weeks was beginning to get me down."

"Sport of any kind can only bring nations closer together. It is a certain even closer if it is a sport which is played in a friendly spirit. I am convinced we shall be very warmly welcomed when we arrive next week."

That for us compounds an editorial gain into a monstrous misuse of language. And if the tour is not cancelled, it will be a small triumph for the cricket world, whose goal is to bring nations closer together. The tour is a small triumph for the cricket world, whose goal is to bring nations closer together.

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Boxing

Board seek better TV deal from BBC

By Srikanth Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The British Boxing Board of Control are in talks with the BBC about a new deal for covering events which would not give disproportionate importance to London events, Ray Clarke, the BBC's C secretary, told me in London yesterday.

The board were acutely embarrassed by the total lack of television coverage of their middleweight champion, Tony Blackburn, who was to fight against Eddie Burke. The BBC did not consider it good enough even to record for their own use.

In the event viewers were deprived of seeing not a great fight but a great champion. It was a fight that belonged to the British public. The board were acutely embarrassed by the total lack of television coverage of their middleweight champion, Tony Blackburn, who was to fight against Eddie Burke.

Harry Gibbs, the referee who had to stand in for the Scot, said that he was not a boxing expert. He was a referee, not a boxer.

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Football

Clough sends Wallace to a neutral corner

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Brian Clough is to be applauded. Some of his deeds, let alone his words, are less than praiseworthy but yesterday he took the brave decision to drop Nottingham Forest's leading goalscorer, Wallace, who was sent off for fighting with Broadhurst in the League Cup tie against Birmingham City on Wednesday.

"My players know what to expect when they become involved in such incidents," Mr. Clough said. "I was right on the spot and saw what happened. Wallace has been dropped but not fired. Mr. Clough may be fortunate in that he has a ready replacement in Ward for the game against Leeds United, one of his old stamping grounds, but it is an example that others will do well to follow."

Ward will find his marker a familiar figure: Burns, who left Forest three weeks ago and captained the new club, Brentford, also returns to the City Ground for the first time but Leeds, who have lost all six away League games, are in a desperate search for a champion's way of telling the world—even if the world was not around—that he meant to rule it. The Football League's head of BBC sport, believed he could get past Tony Silson or not.

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Tennis

McEnroe is fined for abusing official

Tokyo, Oct. 30.—John McEnroe, the 1981 Wimbledon and US Open champion, was fined \$750 yesterday for verbal abuse of an official.

In the middle of the second round match with Tsuyoshi Fukui, McEnroe told the tournament supervisor, Bill Gilchrist, of Australia, he was "a piece of shit" and "a fucking idiot" after the umpire failed to call a fault.

Fukui's service out, Mr. Gilchrist told reporters, "I have spoken to him and he has apologized for his misconduct and the court. I accepted his apology."

After beating Fukui 6-3, 6-3, McEnroe reached the semi-finals by defeating Bill Scanlon 6-3, 6-3. He now meets Vitas Gerulaitis, another American, who came from behind to eliminate Vitas Gerulaitis from the tournament.

McEnroe said that after three days of exhibition matches in London he will join the United States Davis Cup team to play Argentina in Stuttgart, the fourth round of the \$125,000 women's tournament reached the semifinals with Gerulaitis.

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70,000 in race to miss the last post

By Michael Coleman

It will be a weekend fraught with tension for the 70,000 men and women eager to run in the Gillette London Marathon next May 9. A foot put wrong in the run-up to the neighbourhood pillar box or inability to fill in the entry form correctly will bar them from the race.

Only 14,000 are being allowed to toe the line in Greenwich Park in six months' time for the advance on London—double the number of this year's starters—and 2,000 of these will be from overseas. Hence the anxiety not to be among the unlucky 58,000.

Entry forms have been going out for months from County Hall but with the strictest embargo on their return: no entry may arrive back bearing a postmark earlier than November 2, that is Monday.

Thousands of would-be marathoners will be hovering with their 4in by 9in envelopes (the size is obligatory to avoid fouling up the computer) outside post boxes today, waiting until after the last collection.

For the first 8,000 posted—judged from time and date of posting and not from delivery—will be admitted to the race. The remaining 4,000 will be picked by a lottery, commencing on Thursday at County Hall.

In a letter to all aspirants, Chris Brasher, race director, says: "You will help us greatly by entering exactly as instructed and by refraining from writing or telephoning us. And please no stories about the baby/dog/cat eating your entry form. This year we came to the conclusion that Britain's babies had forsaken their normal diet and taken exclusively to a liking for marathon entry forms."

For the first London Marathon last March 29 when an early postal delivery was vital, errands living close to the capital had a distinct advantage. This time Bolton will have equal status with Barnes.

The demand to join the London race compares with that to join the CND. But one without entry, whose brainchild the race is. After his sub-three-hour run last March he vowed to retire. "I'll be running on May 9," he told me yesterday.



HACKETT, John. Confidential Personal Report. Distribution: CIGS; AG: AGCSQR; CO QRI Hussars; HM; HE Classification: Secret until next Thursday Nov 5 81.

This officer has had another promising year, but he continues to dissipate his formidable energies from military matters by his literary, academic, political, and musical activities. For instance, in the first debate of term at the Oxford Union the other day, Hackett came within a whisker of persuading the western world to vote in favour of increased defence expenditure and an independent nuclear deterrent.

He is working on a second book of popular strategic and military prediction about *The Third World War* to make our flesh creep. It is

A disciple of more than one talent

believed that the former officer in the Red Army who writes under the pseudonym of Victor Suvorov is helping him with his intimations of Armageddon. Hackett says in that dishonouring voice: "Due to hand it in by the end of the year. Way behind: as one always is. Can't review till then."

"Dammit," says Literary Editor. Hackett's address as President of Classical Association about tactical aspects of the Epic

Hero is remembered with awe as being both scholarly and witty, and presumably, militarily the bee's knees. In spite of precedents from Caesar, J. to Wavell, Archie and Fergusson Bernard, a general should not be too literate.

Do not be misled by this picture of contrived and literary officer at rest, taken by Dennis Waugh. When the SITREP demands, Hackett is a hard-headed killing-machine. He has just shot a mink that was causing havoc among the trout in the river running through his mill near Cheltenham. If he concentrates on his professional duties, he should do better next year. But, in any case, happy birthday on Thursday.

Philip Howat

Mitterrand's sudden retreat on arts tax

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 30

The decision by President Mitterrand, announced yesterday, to exempt all art objects from the scope of the new Socialist wealth tax, now under discussion in the National Assembly, has undoubtedly come as a surprise, even a shock, to many of his supporters in and out of Parliament.

M. Laurent Fabius, the Minister for the Budget, M. Christian Pictet, the Rapporteur of the 1982 Budget Bill, and M. Pierre Joxe, the Chairman of the Socialist Parliamentary group, had categorically opposed, in the committee stage and in debate of the whole Assembly, all Opposition amendments to do this.

It shows that the Republican monarchy, installed by General de Gaulle in 1962 and consolidated by his two successors, did not come to an end in May 1981, as many idealists of the Socialist Party fondly believed; and that Parliament has not been restored to its full prerogatives.

Despite the verbal activism and extremism of the Socialist Party and the socialist parliamentary group, the seat of power is still firmly entrenched in the Elysée Palace and when orders come from on high,

members obediently toe the line. The Finance committee met yesterday morning and adopted an amendment accordingly. The Assembly, a few hours later, voted the exemption unanimously with the proviso that the works of art should not be exported and that taxes on objects by auction or art galleries should be doubled.

The Opposition had a field day condemning this "unusual procedure". One of its spokesmen, M. Jean Royer, compared the presidential decision to an edict of Louis XIV to the effect that "the right to make laws belongs to us alone, undivided and independent".

When the opposition proposed that historic houses be exempted too, a Socialist Deputy intervened with bitter irony that the Opposition table an amendment stating that "historic houses with cellars filled with rare vintages and walls hung with old masters be exempt from the tax." Stocks of wine were exempted yesterday, but the Communists abstained in protest.

"Have you ever tried to make an empty sack stand upright?" M. Parfait Jans, a Communist Party spokesman, asked M. Fabius in yesterday's debate. "Well, the wealth tax is turning into an empty sack."

Ford seeks plant pacts

Continued from page 1

that must be satisfied before the wage increases become payable:

1. The need for optimum employment mobility and flexibility;
2. Employee cooperation on new technology and works systems;
3. Avoidance of inefficient restrictions and demarcation between jobs;
4. Full overtime flexibility;
5. Avoidance of lost time during working hours.

If a package along these ambitious lines is agreed, the company says it will pay wage increases ranging from £4 a week for the main group of 21,600 production-line workers presently earning £9.52 for 40 hours on days (plus an extra 50p on the £5 weekly attendance bonus) to £5.16 a week for top-paid craftsmen, currently £14 on days, with a 56p increase in attendance bonus to £7.65.

Ford has rejected all the other parts of the union claims including arguments for a 35-hour week, and Mr. Roots insisted that the offer tabled yesterday would be paid "provisionally" until the company's new efficiency improvements are in place. He added that the company's survival and the survival of your jobs, a challenge which we are now meeting."

Describing the company's offer as "contemptuous" Mr. Ronald Todd, the chief union negotiator, gave warning that unless Ford raised its offer, negotiations "would not get off the ground".

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions
Japanese prints from Craven House, 10 to 6; Manchester City Art Gallery, 10 to 6; to 6; to the blind, Tate Gallery, 10 to 6; work by Harold Jones, Langton Gallery, 3 Langton Street, Chelsea, 10 to 6; Harry Turner, 1979, Wolverhampton Art Gallery, 10 to 6; "Traces of Man", photographs by Ken Blair, 10 to 6.

The Forester's Arms, Shepherd Street, St. Leonards-on-Sea, 11 to 5; Ocean Ferry Post and maritime mail, Postal Museum, 51 Great Pultney Street, Bath, 11 to 5; antique medical and surgical instruments, Albemarle Street, 10 to 1, last day; Wandsworth as it used to be, 45 East Hill, Wandsworth, 2 to 5; Chester, 2 to 5; National History Museum, Kensington, 3.

Shows
Championship show of rabbits, guinea pigs, fancy rats, mice, children's pets, Alexandra Palace, 9 to 5; performance arts book fair, National Theatre Foyer, South Bank, 10 to 8; custom car show, Grand Hall, Olympia, 10 to 7.

The Pound

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.67	1.68
Austria Sch	30.70	26.60
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada \$	2.30	2.21
Finland Mk	126.00	119.00
France Fr	10.88	10.25
Germany DM	4.34	4.10
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Ireland P	1.22	1.17
Italy Lira	226.00	216.00
Japan Yen	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	126.00	119.00
Portugal Esc	126.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.81	1.65
Spain Ptas	165.00	177.00
Sweden Kr	10.85	10.15
Switzerland Fr	3.53	3.34
US \$	1.90	1.83

The papers

The Daily Mail says in an editorial today that liquidation of some, or even all of BL, is not the worst industrial calamity. "More damaging still would be a takeover, however, fudged, by the management or by the Government." An agreement for the hundredth time to pay out money not earned in production would be another twist in the spiralling current which has been carrying British industry down the gorgon's head.

Weather

General situation: A vigorous W flow covers the British Isles, with frontal troughs approaching W as later.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London: SW, Central S, SW. Expectations in places early and late, bright intervals with W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

East Anglia: E, W. Expectations: Sun, intervals, scattered showers; wind W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

West Midlands: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

South West: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

North West: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Scotland: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Wales: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Yorkshire: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Derbyshire: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Leicestershire: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Nottinghamshire: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Lincolnshire: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

East of England: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

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North of England: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

Central of England: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

East of Scotland: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

West of Scotland: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

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South of Scotland: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

East of Wales: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

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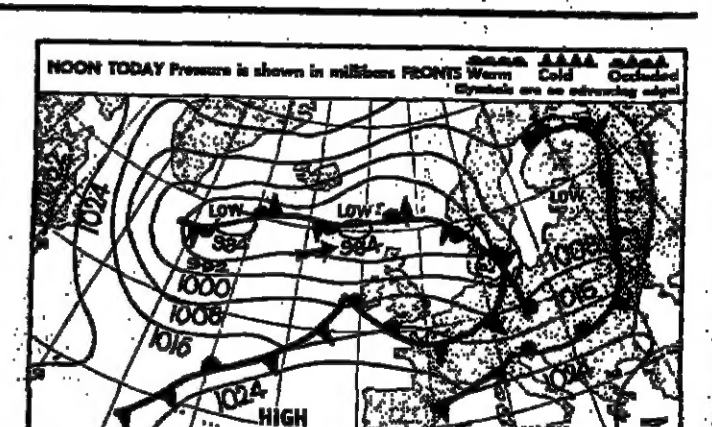
East of Ireland: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

West of Ireland: W, backing SW, fresh or strong; sun 12C (25F).

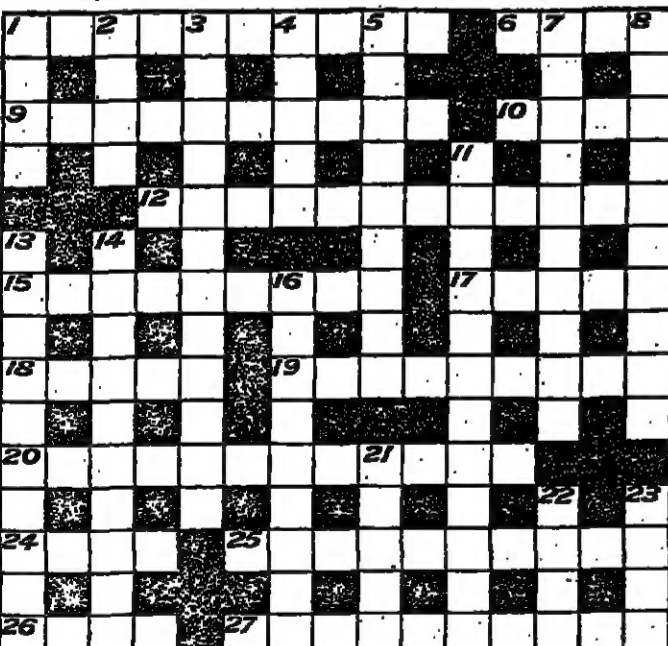
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,668



ACROSS

- 1 Costume man altered is perfect (10).
- 6 Mary's brother Charles, or her pet (4).
- 8 Rascals were, to his credit, despite temptations (10).
- 10 Canine that calls for some circumspection (4).
- 12 Thinking of French revolutionaries (12).
- 15 Worrying saints — in terrible fust (9).
- 17 Bring me a dram back of the creature associated with clan (5).
- 18 Bolt I have shortened for inside of rocket (5).
- 19 Shackleton's ship in French river (9).
- 20 Violas cultivated here, in more ways than one (12).
- 24 She was a writer, and attached to a Pole (4).
- 25 Land fish — he watched play from below (10).
- 26 Doctor with partners in play was attractive (4).

DOWN

- 1 This ball of thread sounds like this (4).
- 2 Forever Amber? (2,2).
- 3 Open, St. Andrew's etc (12).
- 4 I'd act badly in rising as leader of insurgents (5).
- 5 Became more broad-minded in proverbial fashion (9).
- 7 Fixing toga with two pins, perhaps (10).
- 8 Out of date spinal anaesthetic? (4,6).
- 11 Hardy may have — one who threw the spanner? (12).
- 13 Sent away 100 sets to be fixed — about 100 (5).
- 14 Origin of article in part of France (10).
- 16 Unrewarding activity for poet (4,5).
- 21 Fine chap often useful in tricky situations (5).
- 22 A lot of money for 6 — what saucer (4).
- 23 Outh found in odd parts of England (4).

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Collyer Street, London WC9 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr H. P. Craig, 15 The Yews, Quady, Leeds.

Name: _____ Address: _____

Solution to Puzzle No 15,662

1. MARCH 2000 2. BURN 3. JUNE 4. ANTI 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. C 11. C 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. C 19. C 20. C 21. C 22. C 23. C 24. C 25. C 26. C

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In the garden

If you want wallflowers, forget-me-nots, Canterbury bells, foxgloves or sweet-williams to flower next spring plant them now while the soil is still fairly warm. Even on with bulbs: the 'sooner' they are in the ground the better.

Roads

London and South-east: A40, Western Avenue between Ranges Lane and end of M40: two lanes each way, three westbound lanes closed daily. Earle Court: Last day of Motorway. A40, Western Avenue between Ranges Lane and end of M40: two lanes each way, three westbound lanes closed daily. Earle Court: Last day of Motorway.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League programme. Rugby Union: Wales v Australia, Cardiff, 12.30. County Championship: Lancashire v Northumberland, Ryde, 2.30. Cumbria v Yorkshire, Kendal, 2.30. Durham v Gloucestershire, Durham, 2.30. **Racing:** EBF meeting, Newmarket, 1.15. EBF at Kempton Park, 1.15. **Snooker:** World team event, Reading. **Hockey:** England v Spain, Watlington. **Tomorrow:** Rugby League: Second round of John Player Trophy and first in second division matches. **Hockey:** England v Spain, Watlington.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 12.15, Grandstand: 1.20, football focus: 2.15, racing: 1.40, darts: 1.20, rugby: 1.40, darts: 1.50, racing: 2.00, snooker: 2.30, darts: 3.00, rugby: 3.45, half-time scores: 3.55, rugby: 4.00, darts: 4.15, racing: 4.30, snooker: 4.45, half-time scores: 4.55, rugby: 5.00, darts: 5.15, racing: 5.30, snooker: 5.45, half-time scores: 5.55, rugby: 6.00, darts: 6.15, racing: 6.30, snooker: 6.45, half-time scores: 6.55, rugby: 7.00, darts: 7.15, racing: 7.30, snooker: 7.45, half-time scores: 7.55, rugby: 8.00, darts: 8.15, racing: 8.30, snooker: 8.45, half-time scores: 8.55, rugby: 9.00, darts: 9.15, racing: 9.30, snooker: 9.45, half-time scores: 9.55, rugby: 10.00, darts: 10.15, racing: 10.30, snooker: 10.45, half-time scores: 10.55, rugby: 11.00, darts: 11.15, racing: 11.30, snooker: 11.45, half-time scores: 11.55, rugby: 12.00, darts: 12.15, racing: 12.30, snooker: 12.45, half-time scores: 12.55, rugby: 13.00, darts: 13.15, racing: 13.30, snooker: 13.45, half-time scores: 13.55, 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